FBIS DAILY REPORT

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'ARAFAT MEETS WITH SOVIET JOURNALISTS

NC260735 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar made a statement to Soviet journalists in which he said that the 110th anniversary of Lenin's birth should be considered a great event for all humanity and not only for the Soviet people. He added that Vladimir Ilich Lenin's teachings have been tangibly embodied in the triumph of the glorious October Socialist Revolution. 'Arafat added that the October Revolution belongs to the whole world since it is the revolution of the suppressed, the unfortunate and deprived and a revolution against imperialism and colonialism.

Brother Abu 'Ammar said: On behalf of all the Palestinian people I want to warmly congratulate the Soviet people, who are tenaciously supporting the Arab nation's just cause and all the peace-loving peoples. I also wish to congratulate Comrade Brezhnev, who is the loyal and sincere friend of the Palestinian people and the entire Arab nation. I also congratulate the glorious CPSU, which is continuing to illuminate humanity's path and its struggle against imperialism, colonialism and Zionism.

PLO DENOUNCES U.S. RESCUE ATTEMPT IN IRAN

NC251820 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1745 GMT 25 Apr 80

[25 April statement by PLO official source in reaction to the U.S. rescue mission in Iran--read by announcer]

[Text] While noting the U.S. military operations against the armed Iranian Revolution--which started with naval concentrations, the U.S. task force and the establishment of the U.S. bases in Egypt, Oman, Somalia and Kenya and which culminated in this perilous and far-reaching military intervention operation which took place today against the Iranian Revolution under the pretext of rescuing the hostages--the Palestinian revolution wishes to affirm to all that it stands firmly with the Iranian Revolution against these U.S. aggressive attempts against the Islamic Iranian peoples. The PLO also strongly denounces this operation.

ARAB LEAGUE'S KLIBI CONCERNED OVER EFFECTS OF U.S. BID IN IRAN

NC261525 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Arab League Secretary General Chadli Klibi voiced fears of grave repercussions from developments in the U.S.-Iranian crisis on world peace and security in the Arab area.

In a statement released by the Arab League headquarters in Beirut today, Klibi called for giving impetus to Dr Waldheim's initiative to solve the U.S.-Iranian crisis. He also called for maintaining the Arab charter to avoid the repercussions of the U.S.-Iranian crisis on the unity of Arab ranks. He called on every Arab country to abide by national unity and for a reaffirmation of the Arab world's commitment to the nonaligned policy.

In conclusion Klibi said: I believe that the probable developments in the future require that we all strengthen our solidarity and take moves as one big group capable of undertaking joint Arab action to cope with legitimate pan-Arab priorities and consistent with the requirements of world peace.

KUWAIT

QOTBZADEH ESCAPES ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT

LD290737 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0728 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Kuwait--Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh escaped an attempt to assassinate him today here. Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn said a number of shots were fired at one of the vehicles in the motorcade of His Excellency the Foreign Minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran Sadeq Qotbzadeh at 0930 this morning, while the motorcade was on its way to As-Sayif Palace. He said no one was injured by this and the Ministry of the Interior will issue a detailed statement on the matter later on.

Qotzbadeh was on his way to an audience with Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah at his residence at As-Sayif palace when [words indistinct] were fired. No official information [words indistinct] is as yet available. The Iranian minister is on his second day of his visit to Kuwait within his tour to five Arab countries.

It is not immediately known if he will amend the program of his tour after today's failed attack.

After announcing the assassination attempt Qotbzadeh continued the program of his visit normally and had a meeting with the amir in the presence of Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

The meeting took place a short while after the incident. Officials stated that the vehicle carrying Qotbzadeh continued on its route to As-Sayif Palace on the Arabian Gulf while the police carried out investigations at the scene of the attack. They said that the vehicle of the Iranian minister was not hit by any bullets fired at his motorcade but another vehicle in the motorcade was hit without causing any casualties.

No immediate details are available about the talks of Qotbzadeh with Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad, but it is believed that they dealt with relations between Kuwait and Iran, the latest developments of the situation in Iran and its crisis with the United States and the tension that it has created in the oil-rich Arabian Gulf region. It is presumed that the talks also dealt with the Middle East crisis toward which both countries adopt a joint and opposed stand to the Egyptian-Israeli-American Camp David agreements.

USSR OFFERS IRAN RADAR IN RETURN FOR U.S. AIRCRAFT

LD290920 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0817 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Kuwait--A Kusaiti paper says today that Iran is currently studying a Soviet offer to obtain an advanced radar network in return for giving Moscow the remains of the aircraft and equipment left behind by the failed American military operation in Iran last Friday. AS-SIYASAH attributes to an Iranian diplomatic source as having said that the Soviet Union wants to obtain the remains of the American equipment "to learn of the technical improvements made to them" and that it has pledged to provide a radar network for Iran operating under an early warning system likely to prevent future similar American military operations from being carried out.

PAPERS COMMENT ON U.S. RESCUE ATTEMPT, SADDAM HUSAYN

LD281358 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1034 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Kuwait, April 28 (KUNA)--Extracts from Kuwaiti editorials Monday:

AL-WATAN on the rescue attempt: "What is going to happen following the abortive American attempt on the sovereignty of Iran? Our concern is the American scheme to set the world on the fire of a third world war.

"What is called the American 'national interest' is nothing but the other nations' national interest forsaken and meant to be so if not peacefully then by means of aggressive American military adventures.

"There are still some doubts about the aims of the recent aggressive American attempt. Is it true that the aim was to 'pick up' the hostages and carry them aboard the helicopters or was it--probably it is still--to establish a military bridgehead to serve the antirevolution forces in Iran? All indications point to the fact that the rescue operation would have been nothing but a 'murder' of the hostages had the operation succeeded (in the American sense of the word).

"Considering this, the American attempt carries a deeper meaning than that of the American-(?Iranian) crisis since its consequences endanger the whole region. The rulers of the region should not denounce the American operation only. They should guard the region against the American policy and its threats to the sovereignty and independence of their countries."

ARAB TIMES on the war of nerves: "The rumor about the assassination of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, officially denied late yesterday, could have created a dangerous situation at the Iraqi-Iranian borders. But such is the war of nerves which started bombarding the region right from the beginning of the year. The war of nerves is expected to escalate under the unique international situation which is (daily) becoming more complex.

"Iran deliberately released a report about the detention and murder of the former shah, they have done the same about Saddam Husayn. Many things afflict the region, increase tension and create a cold war. If the region emerges from such a grave climate without a real hot war, its states and peoples will certainly develop a kind of mental immunity against shocks which the world exploits with ulterior motives.

"We are fighting against each other here and the West is benefiting from our war of nerves. Modern development projects might be suspended and oil funds might seek warmer havens. This clearly confirms how far the West takes the odds by putting the region on the threshold of actual war.

"Certainly, the present situation is extremely delicate and it is we that are plowing the sea and reaping the wind."

AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM URGES IRAN TO RELEASE U.S. HOSTAGES

LD271144 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0755 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] Kuwait, 27 April--Kuwait's AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM today called on Iranian authorities to take the initiative and release the American hostages. It says: "Iran would thus be acting from a position of strength which it has acquired as a result of the failure of the American operation and would also be saving the area from risks of war and repercussions."

The paper adds that the world has now come to realize that "Iran has passed the test of resisting American pressure, including American military force" and thus Iran can release the hostages without appearing to have "succumbed to threat and blackmail."

The paper says that "If Tehran can succeed in wresting such a reward for its initiative, it can be said that by its act of piracy the United States has given the USSR its reward, too, by overshadowing Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and by making the world, with the exception of Britain, forget Soviet intervention and realize that the Americans are also pirates who tread on the wills of peoples."

IRANIAN ARREST OF MAURITANIAN AMBASSADOR TO IRAQ DENIED

LD271022 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0746 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] Kuwait, 27 April--The Mauritanian ambassador to Kuwait today denied Iranian press reports that Iranian authorities had detained Mauritanian Ambassador to Iraq Ahmed Ould Talabah as he was trying to cross the border into Iran. In a statement to KUNA, Mauritanian Ambassador to Kuwait Mohamed Ould Amin has described these reports as "completely unfounded." He added that this morning he contacted the Mauritanian ambassador in Baghdad and found him at his desk. He added that Ambassador Talabah "was surprised" by the reports and confirmed that he had not left the Iraqi capital for anywhere.

The Iranian Foreign Ministry yesterday denied any knowledge of the reports, published in the Iranian paper KEYHAN, which stated that the ambassador was arrested on the border between Iraq and Iran and that he was sent to Tehran for fuller investigation.

OMAN

INFORMATION MINISTER DENIES GRANTING U.S. BASES IN COUNTRY

JN271508 Doha QNA in Arabic 1400 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Sharjah, 27 April--Omani Information Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz ar-Rawwas has stressed that his country has not granted the United States any military bases on the island of Masirah or in any other places on Omani territory. He explained that Oman has only offered the United States the right to military facilities already existing in the island, because the United States is a friendly country.

In a statement to the Sharjah AL-KHALIJ newspaper, the Omani minister said today that his country will never allow these facilities to be used against any Arab country or against Iran. He added that his country committed no mistake in giving these facilities to the United States.

Meanwhile, Omani Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Yusuf al-'Alawi told the same newspaper that the Soviets are foreigners who want to establish a regime that is foreign to us and to our traditions. Their strategy is based on the principle of turning the Arabian Peninsula into a socialist republic.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH PDRY

JN260910 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0830 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Muscat, 26 April--Omani Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Yusuf al-'Alawi has declared that his country is looking forward to more understanding with the new leadership in Aden. He expressed the hope that the recent changes in Aden would be a step toward better relations which must exist among the countries of the Arabian Peninsula.

In a statement broadcast over Muscat Radio this morning, al-'Alawi said that the changes in Aden are a purely domestic event and that the Sultanate of Oman believes in noninterference in other countries' internal affairs.

The Omani official explained that the recent events in Aden will not affect the progress of the Kuwaiti mediation between his country and South Yemen. He asserted that his country is ready to continue the dialogue with the Aden government in order to improve relations and to seek every possible means for coexistence between the two countries.

Asked about the need to convene an Arab Gulf summit, al-'Alawi expressed the belief that there is no need for such a conference at present as long as the cooperation among the Gulf states is not facing any difficulties. He said, however, that if there is a common desire by the Gulf states to hold such a summit, the Sultanate of Oman will welcome it.

QATAR

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON U.S. RESCUE ATTEMPT

JN261851 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1840 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Doha, 26 April--Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, Qatari minister of state for foreign affairs, has stressed that the U.S. attempt to rescue the hostages still held at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran contradicts that which Qatar believes in: The need to solve international differences through peaceful channels, in accordance with the articles of the UN Charter, and the need to keep the area free of violence and international conflicts.

This came in a statement issued this evening by Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, commenting on the U.S. attempt to rescue the hostages who have been held in Tehran since last November.

SAUDI ARABIA

RIYADH RADIO COMMENTS ON EFFECTS OF HOSTAGE RESCUE ATTEMPT

LD262215 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Husayn al-Askari commentary]

[Excerpts] Reactions to the failure of the American military attempt to rescue the American hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran vary. World reaction to the U.S. bid to rescue the hostages from its embassy in Tehran agrees that despite its failure the operation has complicated the issue further and created serious repercussions that might reflect directly on endeavors being made for reaching a peaceful solution to the crisis.

It appears that the fears of Western Europe emanate from the fact that the present world situation and its intricacies does not allow the addition of further difficulties to attempts aimed at finding a solution to the crises being experienced by the international community. Therefore no one of the parties to these crises should resort to the use of force to attain their goal, because resorting to any operation like the one carried out by Washington perhaps could have led to the outbreak of a third world war, according to a Western newspaper.

The question which presents itself now in the midst of extremely grave events is: Will the next few days bring more complex and difficult matters for the issue of the American hostages? Or can the voice of reason overcome the forces of rashness in order to create more suitable conditions for actions that might lead to a better [words indistinct]?

This is what the development of events will show in the next few days.

UAE

VANCE RESIGNATION WEAKENS CARTER'S POSITION

JN290928 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0630 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 29 April--The newspaper AL-ITTIHAD published in the UAE affirms that the resignation of the U.S. secretary of state will weaken President Carter's position on the domestic level and will shake the world's trust in his foreign policy. In a commentary today, the paper says: Cyrus Vance's resignation will arouse many sentiments of lack of reassurance regarding the continuation and firmness of this policy. These are traits unfitting to the policy of a big power like the United States which has importance, a role to play and a responsibility to shoulder.

Referring to Vance's role in opposing any military action, the paper describes him as a dove in U.S. foreign policy. The paper adds: The military operation to rescue the U.S. hostages in Tehran drove the U.S. secretary to oppose the resort to such action.

Concluding its commentary, the paper affirms that Vance's resignation will pave the way for further reaction inside the United States to the failure of the operation. AL-ITTIHAD says: All signs indicate that irrespective of their stand on the military operation to rescue the hostages, the American people will tell President Carter goodbye, whether he continues in or withdraws from the electoral campaign because Vance's resignation is a strong indication in that direction.

PDRY

ISMA'IL UNDER HOUSE ARREST; COOPERATION WITH NORTH SEEN

LD251511 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 25 Apr 80 p 1

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT dispatch: "Aden Latest News: Isma'il Placed Under House Arrest"]

[Excerpts] San'a'--According to reports by some arrivals from South Yemen, 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il has been placed under house arrest in his residence in Aden. The arrivals told ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT's correspondent that Isma'il was relieved of the party leadership and stripped of power because his colleagues felt that Aden has become increasingly isolated as a result of the inclination toward Moscow and of the Russians' failure to fulfill their commitments on giving Aden adequate aid.

Well-informed sources said that Isma'il's removal is a step on the long road to lessening reliance on Soviet support and to rapprochement with the Arab countries. The sources said that the new president's envoys to some of the Arab kings and heads of state have carried assurances from the new president, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, regarding Aden's new policy indicating that certain changes will occur, particularly with regard to the alliance with the Soviets.

Meanwhile, the sources expressed the fear that the Soviets could react violently to this internal measure by trying to bring down the new regime with the help of the Cuban forces in Ethiopia. On the other hand, a senior South Yemeni official has predicted early steps toward unity with North Yemen.

'Ali As'ad Muhanna, member of the Yemen Socialist Party [YSP], Central Committee, said before leaving Aden for talks in North Yemen that "cooperation and coordination between the two parts of Yemen will shortly develop in various fields."

Muhanna is carrying secret messages from New South Yemeni President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to the North Yemen leaders.

CAIRO RADIO COMMENTS ON SECRETARY VANCE RESIGNATION

NC281313 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Siham Muhyi ad-Din commentary]

[Excerpt] Vance has recently had the feeling of having been left in the back seat. Most of the statements on Iran were not issued by Vance and he believed that his views on foreign policy differed from those of certain aides in the White House such as National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski.

Vance seemed to keep quiet during the most serious crises and believed in the need for patience in solving these crises. He supported human rights and called for limiting the use of arms. He also called for moderate U.S. policies toward the Soviet Union. He was appointed to his post in January 1977, succeeding Kissinger.

AL-AKHBAR SEES GREATER RISK OF U.S. INTERVENTION IN IRAN

ID281249 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 28 Apr 80 p 6

[Ahmad Zayn article: "The United States and the Hostages"]

[Excerpts] The U.S. military attempt to rescue the hostages is regarded as a serious development in the region and in the world. Putting aside the question of the failure or success of the operation, the attempt has introduced new elements to the situation:

First, it has become evident that the U.S. threat to resort to military force, which was thought to be merely psychological warfare or intimidation, is likely to become a reality at any moment. This is a serious development in the situation that raises many possibilities which even those who rule Iran have to take into consideration.

Second, if the hostage crisis continues following the failure of this small operation it will certainly lead to greater intervention. Once the principle of military intervention has begun to be implemented, if only on a small scale, it is likely to be applied on an ever larger scale. It is quite possible--and indeed natural--that in order to insure success for any future operation intervention would be on a larger scale and involve bigger forces.

Third, Iran, which is involved in more than one military battle, including the fighting with the Kurds, the clashes with Iraq and the fighting between leftist students and the Islamic guards, now faces a greater danger from the United States. This danger, which is much greater than the dangers of these limited battles, will place a great strain on Iranian officials; it might prompt them to solve the problem peacefully if they resort to reason or cause an explosion that might destroy the whole area if they deal with the matter emotionally and impulsively.

Fourth, the European countries, which have been reluctant and indecisive during the crisis, have no time left to be indecisive; they now face critical times. Either they will take steps toward a solution or they must be prepared to face the eventualities of U.S. military intervention in Iran. These eventualities might cause Europe great difficulties; the least of which would be a U.S. abandonment or minimizing of its role in defending Europe and the worst of which would be an inflamed situation which nobody knows how will develop.

Fifth, after this operation U.S. prestige and standing has sunk even lower than before. This might lead to or prompt it to resort to military intervention at a very early date.

Sixth, the Soviet Union, which had based its policy on the belief that U.S. military intervention was only a psychological warfare ploy, has now discovered that it is more than that and must therefore now revise its calculations on the basis that it is a reality and not mere bluster. Its military buildup on the Iranian borders, which it hoped to exploit as a factor in stopping U.S. military intervention, must now face a real military intervention, something for which I do not think the Soviet Union is prepared.

In any case, the mere staging of the limited U.S. military operation, regardless of its failure or success, has added a new serious element to the situation which has made the hostage crisis even more urgent and one which cannot wait any longer after the long months of waiting. There is no doubt that all the countries of the area are now revising their calculations in order to face what is coming. I believe that if Iran does not show reason and if the hostages are not released quickly then what is coming will be very, very serious.

KHALIL, GHALI, 'ALI DISCUSS UPCOMING HERZLIYYA TALKS

NC261615 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] A meeting was held at the prime minister's office today under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil, the meeting was attended by Defense Minister Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali.

Discussion at the meeting dealt with the report which was prepared by the Foreign Ministry, the directives which the Egyptian representatives to the autonomy subcommittees will follow and the stance they will adopt during the tripartite ministerial talks which will begin in Herzliyya 30 April and continue in al-Jizah.

Our correspondent has learned that the Egyptian stance is based on the following principles:

1. The intensification of the talks must be matched by the political desire of all parties to reach positive and tangible results before the 26 May deadline as stipulated in the complementary agreement signed on 26 March 1979 on full Palestinian autonomy.

2. Achieving positive results, which signify that the negotiations are taking the right course, would pave the way to serious work for settling all pending problems to reach full autonomy as quickly as possible. They will also lead to setting up autonomy establishments so that the representatives of the Palestinian people will be able to participate in the negotiations aiming at giving them the right to self-determination.

3. Egypt abides by the letter and spirit of the Camp David accords and rejects any attempts to deviate or depart from the agreements.

4. Strict adherence to the letter and spirit of the Camp David accords necessitates the withdrawal of the Israeli military government and its civil administration and the transfer of their powers--the legislative, executive and judicial powers--to the elected Palestinian body within the context laid down by the Camp David accords. It will also be necessary to draw up an accurate definition of the requirements of the security concept by all sides in accordance with the principles and provisions contained in the Camp David accords, particularly concerning the Israeli forces withdrawal from the West Bank and Israel, the establishment of a strong Palestinian police force and freezing the establishment of new settlements or expansion of present settlements and holding negotiations over the existing settlements.

Egypt believes that if all parties abide by the princples provided in the Camp David accords it will be possible to complete the intesified talks by the specified deadline by agreeing on the establishment of full Palestinian autonomy as a new step on the road to a comprehensive and lasting peace in the Middle East, which guarantees the rights and security of all parties and brings about the beginning of a new era of peaceful coexistence and good neighborliness in the interest of the area and the whole world.

Delegation Leaves for Israel

NC270912 Ciaro MENA in Arabic 0906 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] Cairo, 27 April--The Egyptian delegation to the meetings of the Palestinian autonomy subcommittees left Cairo this morning for Tel Aviv. The 2-day meetings will begin in Herziliyya tomorrow.

The delegation includes Ambassadors 'Izzat 'Abd al-Latif and Tahir Shah and a number of advisers.

EGYPT ASKS IPU TO CONDEMN ISRAELI SETTLEMENTS

LD290751 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 1[illegible] Apr 80 p 6

[Sharif al-'Abid report: "Israel Condemned for Expansionist Policy in Occupied Territories"]

[Excerpt] Oslo--The spring Interparliamentary Union conference held in the Norwegian capital has condemned cooperation between Israel and the Government of South Africa and called for the prompt adoption of firm resolutions against these two countries to prevent them from producing destructive weapons.

The conference, which is attended by 79 parliamentary delegations, adopted this resolution in response to the Egyptian delegation's warning. Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, chairman of the National Assembly Foreign Relations Committee and a member of the delegation, drew attention to the nuclear explosion which Israel conducted in South Africa and urged world parliaments to take effective steps to insure that the racist regime in South Africa never possesses nuclear weapons. He also called for the establishment of world peace and security on the basis of international confidence and the upholding of principles in solving political problems, particularly the Middle East problem and the Palestinian problem, and called for the removal of military bases.

The Egyptian delegation, headed by National Assembly Deputy Speaker 'Abd-al-Hamid Radwan, submitted a working paper. In the paper Egypt reaffirms the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and appeals to the world to punish Israel and not to grant it any facilities until it abandons its intransigent policy of building settlements in the occupied territories.

The Egyptian delegation to the conference affirmed that Egypt's objective is to keep the Middle East free of nuclear weapons in accordance with General Assembly Resolution 33 [number as published] of 1964. The delegation pointed out that Israel has yet to accede to this resolution.

MUBARAK LEAVES FOR LAGOS AFRICAN ECONOMIC SUMMIT 27 APR

NC270826 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0807 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Cairo, 27 April--Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak left Cairo this morning for Lagos to lead Egypt's delegation to the first African economic summit conferende in the Nigerian capital.

Addresses Conference 28 Apr

NC282206 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Vice President Husni Mubarak read Egypt's speech tonight at the African economic development summit conference which opened in Lagos this afternoon. At the outset of his speech, Husni Mubarak welcomed Zimbabwe's accession to the family of African states that have been liberated from foreign and racist domination.

In his speech, Husni Mubarak highlighted the importance of the existing cooperation among the African states in solving economic development problems and said that economic independence is necessary to consolidate political independence. He added that the African Continent is among the regional groups that are quite capable of uniting their ranks and coordinating their steps along the path of economic liberation.

The vice president said it is necessary to seek the ideal method to provide creative and pratical solutions to the economic problems of the continent within the framework of coordinated collective action. His excellency added: The primary duty of the African states is to exert all possible efforts to settle their current disputes, most of which are the result of foreign interference.

Husni Mubarak called for self-reliance and turning to noble African concepts, saying: The success of the efforts by any African state in the field of development depends to a large extent on the establishment of a unified African strategy. He added: We must now start building the edifice of the regional economic grouping to confront those of other states. Africa's stand on international economic negotiations, particularly at the next extraordinary session of the UN General Assembly, have been coordinated.

Husni Mubarak further said: It is necessary to establish a new system which would realize more justice and equality between the developing states and the advanced industrial states. His excellency referred to Egypt's present battle of reconstruction and of liberating the pure African land. He said: We believe that we can complete our march with the sincere support of the fraternal states which share our aim, interests and fate.

In conclusion, Husni Mubarak said that an Egyptian fund for African development will be established soon to finance the work of experts in the African states. He said: We consider this an indivisible part of Egypt's building process and internal development efforts.

The African summit conference will resume its meetings tomorrow to discuss the items on its agenda related to the questions of development in the African Continent. The conference will hold its final session tomorrow evening and issue its recommendations and resolutions.

SABRI, FRG ENERGY MINISTER CONFER ON SOLAR ENERGY

NC251536 Cairo MENA in English 1440 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Aswan, April 25 (MENA)--Minister of Electricity and Energy Mustafa Kamal Sabri conferred here today with West German Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Technology Hans-Hilge Haunschild on means to develop sources of energy in Egypt with emphasis on solar energy. Following the meeting the minister said that an agreement has been reached under which training courses would be organized for ministry personnel in West Germany on operation and maintaining solar energy equipment. He further said that an agreement also has been reached to establish a joint venture to manufacture solar heaters in cooperation with one of the companies operating with the sector of electricity so as to be available for all citizens as a new method of producing energy.

KING HUSAYN INTERVIEWED ON MIDEAST SITUATION, PALESTINE PROBLEM

LD241513 London ARAB MONTH in English Apr 80 pp 6-9

[Interview granted by King Husayn to Robert Stephens--date and place not given]

[Text] Question: The Middle East is in the throes of a double crisis. To the east is the crisis in Iran and Afghanistan. To the west is the still unresolved Arab-Israeli conflict, with the Egyptian-Israeli peace negotiations in difficulty over autonomy for the Palestinians and the Arab world still deeply divided over the Camp David peace proposals. Do you see any connection between the two crises and what impact will Iran and Afghanistan have on the Arab world?

Answer: Yes, there is a deep crisis in our area and the problems are, of course, interrelated. Whether you talk of the Arab or Muslim worlds, the root cause of instability in the area over many years is the Palestine problem. Jerusalem is important for all Muslims. So is the continued denial of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians to self-determination in conditions of freedom. Until a solution is found, this problem will affect policies and changes in the entire area.

Of course, the Middle East has always been important for its strategic location and its sources of energy. Now it is almost a known fact that Russia also needs new sources of energy. This makes the area more important.

Detente is to a degree a thing of the past. The cold war is back with us unfortunately, but in certain respects it threatens to become a warm one. The focal point of danger is the Middle East as a whole.

Also Afghanistan drives a wedge between the two wings of the Muslim world.

There is another factor which makes the future look dangerous and affects most peoples and countries in the third world--the financial problems and economic instability. Rising costs of oil and energy sources and also of manufactured products are hitting many millions of people very hard. This is the road to extremism, violence and turbulence, especially in Asia and Africa.

Question: Recently in London you meet Mr. Sol Linowitz, the U.S. mediator in the Egyptian-Israeli talks. What was your impression of present U.S. policy and intentions as as regards the Palestinians?

Answer: As far as current U.S. policy is concerned, it will probably continue on the lines adopted ever since President Sadat's visit to Jerusalem and the Camp David meetings and agreement. I don't believe however, it has any great prospects of success. What is basically wrong is that, first of all, Egypt and Israel were the only partners involved to date in attempts to find a solution.

The primary parties concerned--the Palestinian people and others involved in the conflict are not there.

Israel has been very clear and adamant in describing the whole of Palestine plus territories outside Palestine, such as the Golan Heights, as being part of Israel.

So self-rule without sovereignty and under the Israeli umbrella, even in the best conditions, can only affect in very small degrees the manner in which the inhabitants of the area can run their affairs.

This is obviously totally unacceptable and is no way to solve the problem.

Unfortunately only the U.S. view is being heard at this stage because all the efforts are being conducted outside the United Nations without the participation of the rest of the world which is equally affected by the problem.

What I find terribly wrong is the lack of any clear definition of what the end result of any process should be.

And attempts to date have started from the wrong point. They should have the framework clearly defined: first the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force--in other words complete withdrawal by Israel from the occupied territories. Then Jerusalem is important for believers in the three great religions and cannot belong to one party. Jerusalem must return in its Arab part of Arab sovereignty.

These points should be clearly defined and an attempt made to transform them into realities. As things stand I don't see this happening. So I think the whole process will run into all sorts of difficulties and is doomed to fail.

So a new approach must be made at some point to deal realistically with this problem, in a different atmosphere and among all those concerned with a just and lasting peace.

Question: There have been hints during the past year that you had some new approach of initiative for peace in mind? What had you in mind?

Answer: The points I have referred to are mostly not new but are contained in UN Security Council Resolution 242. But the difficulty with that resolution is that it deals only with the aftermath of the 1967 war and not adequately with the Palestinian problem. I have had many contacts with friends throughout the world and it has been obvious to all that these points must be the elements of a solution.

I had hoped that this could be defined more clearly by the Arab world in an agreed position so that with all the weight of the Arab world behind it, it could go before the United Nations and perhaps to the Security Council.

But it will be discussed by the Arab foreign ministers in visits to world capitals where they will emphasize that the Arabs are seeking just and durable peace. We hope also that new problems will not divert attention from these problems.

Question: One problems so far has been Israel's refusal to deal with the PLO. Although Mr Begin's refusal is categoric, other Israelis have said that the obstacle to negotiation with the PLO is its refusal to accept Resolution 242 with its implied recognition of Israel, or to modify that part of its covenant which most Israelis interpret as demanding the liquidation of Israel.

You yourself at the Rabat summit conference recognized the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and since the Baghdad summit last year you have renewed relations with the PLO and set up a joint Jordanian-PLO coordinating committee, also perhaps a majority of your subjects in the East Bank are Palestinians.

So what is your impression of the PLO's policy and intentions? Why doesn't the PLO accept 242 or change its covenant?

Answer: I don't believe the covenant is a serious question or a serious problem, if intentions are serious and if the framework of peace were apparent for all concerned. It is totally unfair to accuse the palestinians of being an obstacle to peace when they are not recognized by Israel either in terms of their legitimate rights on Palestinian soil or their legitimate right to self-determination.

Why is it so important for the PLO to recognize Israel now? Which Israel? The Israel that claims that all Palestine is Israel and that those people have no rights? If the framework is clear it should be possible to overcome such a so-called obstacle.

But to ask the Palestinians to give everything in return for nothing is unrealistic. I believe that the majority of the Palestinians including the PLO are reasonable, responsible people seeking a solution, seeking justice, driven to despair from time to time. We should also look at the other side of the coin. What has Israel given or been prepared to give? In this regard there is not a maximalist or minimalist Arab position. There is only one position--contained in Resolution 242--the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force. The rights of the Palestinians on Palestinian soil are sacred.

Question: Do you think, given your knowledge of the Palestinians, that there are now signs of a movement toward acceptance of an independent Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza.

Answer: This has been sought but in the final analysis what I believe should happen is that the people should be given the right of self-determination in conditions of freedom, and, whatever their choice, I am sure it will be something we can live with and accept.

Question: What do you think of the argument that an independent Palestinian state would soon become a Soviet puppet or satellite?

Answer: I don't believe it is valid. And I don't believe that the overwhelming majority of Palestinians, if given their rights, would be anything but nationalistic and part of the Arab world and its future. They would be responsible and make a contribution to greater stability in the area.

To go back to this question of recognition, one must ask--recognition of what? Perhaps at some point if the end results are known and the framework is clear, some simultaneous action could be taken. But I think it is totally unreasonable and impossible to ask the Palestinians to give more than they have given already.

Question: Were you thinking of a simultaneous recognition?

Answer: That is a possibility under conditions when a final solution is outlined, when the framework is clear, and when the rights of the Palestinians are recognized on Palestinian soil.

Question: When you say on Palestinian soil, does that include the right of return to the pre-1948 part of Palestine which is now Israel?

Answer: There is, of course, a refugee problem. But that basic right embodied in many UN resolutions is the right to return, to compensation, in effect the right to choose. I have often wondered how many people would choose to go back to Israel, to live in Israel. But this right must be safeguarded somehow.

Question: Do you think there can be an agreement on Jerusalem which would maintain the unity of Jerusalem as the Israelis claim while restoring Arab sovereignty over the eastern part of the city?

Answer: I believe that in the context of peace and restored Arab sovereignty over all Arab Jerusalem, then Jerusalem need not be divided and could become a symbol of peace.

But I appeal to our friends throughout the world who show great concern for Muslim Afghanistan at this point to look at problems realistically. Jerusalem is as important as any other issue: You can't have two sets of rules.

Stability in our area can affect the future of mankind, the futures of our world. If you are concerned for the Muslim world and where it stands then you must find a solution for Jerusalem and the Palestinian problems as the root cause of instability in the area.

Question: Do you see any prospect of change in American policy?

Answer: Honestly I don't blame Washington all that much for the recent Camp David policy. The main error of judgment which has contributed to this setback in the entire area was probably made by the Egyptian leadership. After all, we were moving towards a comprehensive settlement, we were moving towards Geneva, under UN auspices.

The Egyptian leadership chose to act on its own, forgetting two factors. First, if the Arabs had a chance their best option was to stay together. The Egyptian leadership neglected its moral responsibility to all the others that had been affected by Palestine and by the tragic struggles for which Egypt was responsible. The process which had begun so carefully after President Carter began to address himself to the problems of our area, was derailed.

You referred to my talks with Sol Linowitz. I was impressed by his genuine attempt to find out more about the problem and his concern to keep us advised of progress in the future. No doubt in the near future the United States will be taking stock of what is happening in the area, perhaps this will be the first step to any future changes of policy.

Question: How do you think the Arab world should itself now go about organizing its own security--in the Gulf for example, where there is a lot of talk about a possible threat from the north.

Answer: There is a serious threat. I believe penetrations of many kinds have been made into our area. Most of us are beginning to feel the need to come closer together. This is a subject of constant discussion and we hope for action not to safeguard regimes or individuals but a nation and its future. There will be another Arab summit in Jordan before the year is out. Meanwhile there is much to be done not only to maintain solidarity but to prevent fragmentation as much as possible in the area.

Question: I asked about U.S. policy in the Middle East--what about the Russians? Can the Russians be counted on to support a genuine peace offensive in the Arab-Israeli conflict? Would they become involved and do you think it's a good idea that they should.

Answer: Until very recently, perhaps even up to now, they have always supported Security Council Resolution 242. I don't believe 242 is adequate and it will not be adequate until the Palestinian element is introduced into it. The Palestinian problem can't be solved without the Palestinians being involved.

But as far as the major powers are concerned we see a struggle over our area. We see it as affecting our future. I feel very much the need for us to stand together, in this area and rise to the level of our responsibilities, to the challenge that we face, to the danger to our very identity and our future.

Question: Do you think that what you said earlier about "simultaneous recognition" of Israel and the PLO is a line shared by the PLO?

Answer: I can't say that it is shared by them. I haven't discussed it with the PLO. But if there is a solution along the lines I have outlined, then this is not a problem at all. It is portrayed as such in an attempt by the Israelis to gain time and justify occupation and the denial to a people all their rights. To ask them (the Palestinians) to recognise these facts is asking the impossible. There is no moral justification for such an attitude. And the question is once again--What Israel? Which Israel are people meant to recognise?

Question: At one stage after Camp David--When Mr. Harold Saunders was going round the Middle East, the Americans seemed to be saying "Accept the autonomy proposals as a first step, because if you do this it will be impossible for the Israelis to go on before world opinion and deny you independence". Do you think this is a serious argument?

Answer: I don't think it is a serious argument. We are not newcomers to this problem. We have had Resolution 242 with promises of its implementation within a short space of time. But many years have passed. I'm not talking of this recent period of time involving President Carter and his administration, but of the many hopes and aspirations we have lived with and nourished in the past. Unfortunately we found no foundation for our optimism with regard to them.

Question: So altogether you don't seem too optimistic?

Answer: I can't be too optimistic but looking ahead maybe it is a time when people can rise and face the challenge. Things couldn't be worse so hopefully they will have to improve.

NCC Session Speech

JN271307 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0920 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Speech by King Husayn opening the new session of the Jordanian National Consultative Council in Amman--live]

[Text] In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate. Honorable members, I am pleased to open the second National Consultative Council. The new council is getting ready to carry out its work and important national task in an atmosphere of hope, optimism and a profound feeling of continuity and confidence in the future.

This is the spirit of the new council, because it is the spirit of Jordan today. It is the spirit which will transform it to the cherished future with success and determination. Jordan today is the symbol of the sincere Arab experiment in all fields. It derives its strength and legality from living history and noble heritage and interacts with the forces of our age with an open mind and a free will.

Jordan today is the homeland of mature and enlightened Arabs and the base of pure Arab thinking and broad ambitions. For 2 decades, Jordan and its Arab nation have suffered the pangs of development and the struggle of hopes with reality. Arabism attracts Jordan to its brothers and their experiments--no matter how bitter. Thus, Jordan interacts with all currents that have spread in our Arab homeland. It benefits from them, but also learns lessons from the effects of some of them.

Jordan's close union with the sufferings and hopes of the Palestinians has always made it aware of its Arab affiliation and common Arab destiny as well as the exigencies of Arab strength. We are proud that despite its interaction with its nation and its issues and sufferings, Jordan has never for one moment fallen into the pitfalls of extremism, recklessness and destructive violence. Our country remained the model of enlightened development, moderate stands, pure and sincere Arabism and commitment to the duties of the common Arab destiny regardless of how great they are.

Today, we stand on the threshhold of new phases in our national life. The meanings of enlightened Arabism are now deeply engraved in the conscious of our people and their basic convictions on the program and the course are also firmly established. Therefore, the next phase will be one of taking a new big leap in all walks of life, in the social, economic, cultural and psychological fields.

In the next few years, Jordan must take an important big leap forward to consolidate its institutions, strengthen its economy, entrench the manifestations of social justice and equal opportunities and renew the spirit of hard work and national participation in the creation of our future and destiny. We have not time to lose while the world around us is moving fast ahead and while modern industrial revolution is becoming a daily challenge threatening our cultural identity and reminding us of our duties to work hard, develop and build our power with all its manifestations.

Therefore, our people and the government, which assumes the responsibility, are facing the duty of joint action and cooperation to make achievements, reform and progress by stages. If through our Jordanian experiment we succeed in achieving fruitful results in accomplishments, development, prosperity and reconstruction, then our Arab nation will benefit from this experiment. We will be in a position to help and benefit our brother Arabs for the sake of their own properity and well-being.

Honorable members, while calling on you and the government to closely cooperate in the various fields of joint action, I would like to mention a number of objectives which I consider essential in the next phase. These objectives, inspired by our current phase of development, were mentioned in my letter of designation on the formation of the government. I have also referred to these objectives on several other occasions in the past.

First, it has become clear to all of us after many years of experience in economic development work in our country that development is a comprehensive national action in which all citizens must participate. Through comprehensive national participation and the participation of all citizens, our country will be able to build a sound economy and a strong state. We will have no excuse if in the coming phases we do not depend on ourselves and less on foreign aid and also if we do not effectively develop and increase our national resources in such a way as to make the increase in resources compatible with the exigencies of growth, progress and the improvement of services and their departments.

It is not permissible for all of us to remain bystanders or unaffected by the accumulating deficit in the state budget. We have to reverse this trend by lowering government expenditures, increasing the efficiency of the government apparatus and mobilizing the utmost of our national potential through complete interaction between the people and their government to achieve a complete balance between our capabilities and expenditures and between our resources and the volume of service and expenditures. This can only be achieved through complete cooperation between the government and people with their various institutions.

The basis for all this is a deep sense of responsibility to the homeland and the common destiny and a readiness to participate in the duties and to release the forces of labor and production. Adopting the same logic, the national effort in all economic and social spheres such as checking inflation, stimulating and increasing economic potential will be the result of a mature popular will and of an organized cooperative action and not the result of government efforts isolated from popular participation.

This is the spirit which will be able to take Jordan one essential step forward, open outlets for Jordan's great and good potentials and make Jordan's experiment a useful example to the nation and a support for its struggle and aspirations.

Second, all our institutions need to be reorganized. The reorganization our country needs must respect the roots, heritage and continuity while at the same time releasing the forces of progress, hope and action in the state and society. Reorganization should extend to education, the judiciary, the institutions of local government and to general dealings between the government and the citizens. The time has come for our country to review its administration and institutions, shake off all the dust that has accumulated on them and open their doors and windows to new fruitful ideas.

Education in Jordan needs a new approach. The judiciary, of which we are proud and which we respect, is asked to reorganize itself. Dealings, methods of cooperation and joint action between the government and the citizens need new developed formulas which would mobilize the citizens within the framework of the state's efforts and would have them become interested in the public cause and sincere voluntary service. Time has also come for all our citizens to deal with problems of their society and state in a spirit of cooperation, amity, confidence and the positive desire for reform, away from the negative aspects and the trends of destructive criticism which have no connection with our noble society and its generous and tolerant spirit.

Third, Jordan's responsibilities toward the Arab homeland, its causes and fate are increasing daily. Jordan has chosen, since its establishment, to be the base of pure Arabism and the platform for its noble calls and great aspirations. That's why Jordan must remain one of the bastions of Arabism and a support for Arab unity, solidarity and sound pan-Arab ideology.

In past years, Jordan has exerted great efforts to consolidate the movement for Arab solidarity and has worked to remedy loopholes in the pan-Arab body. Sincere efforts were crowned by the convening of the Baghdad summit, which preserved the Arab front, strengthened solidarity and faced the painful setback which befell the Arabs as a result of the collapse of the Egyptian front politically, economically, psychologically and morally.

The principles of the Baghdad summit conference were consolidated by the summit conference in Tunisia. The Arab world is facing grave internal conflicts aimed at the Arab countries' domestic unity. These conflicts are spreading to affect relations among the Arab countries. It is the duty of the conscious Arab mind to sound the alarm and to awaken the slumbering Arab sentiments in order to prevent any widening of these differences and the collapse of the Arab countries' domestic unity.

The divisive currents blowing against the Arab homeland are intended to wreck our pan-Arab efforts. Our enemy, who is crouching in the captive Arab territories, is not far from these serious signs. It is incumbent upon us as Arabs to return to the basic elements, to define our priorities and to know that the pan-Arab presence and its continuation are more important than the struggles of ideological theories and sectarian and racist groupings.

The Arabs' life and survival depend upon their vigilance against any surprise. Jordan has a basic role in this pan-Arab effort. We must keep our pledge toward our nation in future. These are serious years. The efforts that should be exerted by wise Arabs are both huge and historic.

Ladies and gentlemen, members of the esteemed council: I have given you some remarks about our future stages because, like you, I believe that the road toward the prosperous future can be discovered through clean thoughts.

Jordan is heading toward a historic role in its great homeland and pan-Arab surroundings. This is because it is capable of giving an influential and good example, as a result of its successful domestic experiment and its sound Arab contribution.

Our country is based on love, tolerance, cohesion and the spirit of one family. In this atmosphere, the forces of good, reformation and progress have opportunities for good living and success. Also in this atmosphere, the people can marshal their resources for the sake of their homeland and future without reservations or hesitation.

Your esteemed council is capable of playing a major role in mobilizing the citizens in the areas of good work, production and contribution to our society.

The government, which is now drafting its wide-scale programs in the fields of construction and reorganization, needs help, support, consultations and guidance from this highly aware council, as well as from all institutions that express the aspirations, feelings and thoughts of the citizens.

Let us all work together for the sake of our homeland, the Arab nation and future. God be with you. If God helps you, none can overcome you [Koranic verse] May God's peace and blessings be upon you. [applause]

RADIO REPORTS VANCE, HODDING CARTER RESIGNATIONS

JN281646 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] The U.S. White House spokesman announced today that U.S. President Jimmy Carter has accepted Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's resignation. The official spokesman added that President Carter has asked Warren Christopher, the assistant secretary of state, to assume the duties of the secretary of state until a new secretary of state is appointed in place of Mr Vance. The White House spokesman announced that Mr Vance tendered his resignation because of his disagreement with the abortive U.S. military operation in Iran, which was carried out last week to rescue the U.S. hostages in Tehran. The spokesman added that Mr Vance had tendered resignation to the White House on 21 April, that is, 4 days before the operation.

Unconfirmed reports have stated that Hodding Carter III, the most senior State Department spokesman, has tendered his resignation as well and that several other officials in the State Department have followed suit.

SARKIS RECEIVES IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER QOTBZADEH 28 APR

NC280835 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] At 0915 today President Ilyas Sarkis received Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh who was accompanied by Iranian Ambassador to Lebanon Kamil al-Musawi.

Meetings With Other Leaders

NC281248 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Excerpt] From the Republican Palace Minister Qotbzadeh proceeded to the Bustrus Palace, where he was met by Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus. Afterward, Minister Qotbzadeh went to the house of Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss in ad-Dawhah. Minister Qotbzadeh and Prime Minister al-Huss met from 1200 to 1300.

After his meeting with the prime minister, Qotbzadeh proceeded to the premises of the Islamic Shi'ite Higher Council in al-Hazimiyah, where Qotbzadeh is now holding a press conference. This conference is being attended by His Eminence Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din, deputy chairman of the Islamic Shi'ite Higher Council; religious Druze leader Mufti 'Abd al-Amir Qabalan; the Iranian ambassador; Lawyer Nabih Barri, chairman of the Amal Movement Command Council; the council's executive and legislative bodies; some Shi'ite deputies and a large group of newsmen and correspondents.

Report on Press Conference

NC281817 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] At his press conference, Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh spoke of numerous topical issues: the south, the Iranian-American crisis and the issues of the area.

Regarding the topics he discussed with Lebanese officials, he said: The discussions centered mainly on Lebanese issues and the issue of the area. He added: We exchanged views on various topics, such as the problem of the south, the issues of Lebanon's sovereignty over all its territory, its unity and safety--which we back and support--and the question of the continued presence of the UNIFIL in Lebanon at this time.

Asked whether he has specific ideas about a solution for the crisis of the south, Minister Qotbzadeh said: We have no specific plans. However, the matter is as simple as this: We support Lebanon's sovereignty over all its territory in accordance with the concept that Lebanon belongs to the Lebanese and that the south belongs, first and foremost, to its residents and compatriots. No force can deprive them of their legitimate and legal rights. This is the stance of the Iranian Government and of the Revolutionary Council. Furthermore, we support the struggle which our brother southerners are waging to return to their area and their lands and houses without any force depriving them of this right. Minister Qotbzadeh added: We will oppose with all the means at our disposal any force which tries to deprive them of this right.

Asked what steps Iran might take to insure the return of His Eminence Imam Musa as-Sadr and to clear up the confusion surrounding this issue, Minister Qotbzadeh said: As you are aware, as far as Imam Musa as-Sadr is concerned, all the clues we have investigated have furnished no evidence that he left Libya. However, and without accusing any person or government, we are determined, as we have previously announced, to search for this great man and this great leader who is loved by all the citizens of Lebanon, particularly by the sons of the Shi'ite sect.

He was asked whether he expects an American operation similar to the failed attempt to rescue the hostages held in Iran. Minister Qotbzadeh answered: We are not certain that the Americans will abandon such plans or operations in the future. They will definitely try to launch other operations. However, the question is whether they will indeed do this or not. On our part, we have decided to stand fast.

To another question, he added that the information available to him about the resignation of U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance affirms that Vance resigned because he was not informed of the abortive U.S. raid against Iran--and this is the right of a man whose responsibility dictates that he know of the decisions which are made on his own behalf. This shows that the decision to invade Iran was such a delicate and unpopular one that it was made within the circle of those who intended to blow up the situation. Unfortunately for them, the decision was implemented. Therefore, Mr Vance's decision is justified, in terms of his dignity and integrity.

He answered a question about whether he has exerted efforts to regulate relations between the Shi'ite sect and the Palestinian resistance. Mr Qotbzadeh said: This was not precisely our objective, despite our hopes for the achievement of coexistence among all in Lebanon including, naturally, the sons of the Shi'ite sect and the Palestinians. It is also imperative for us to confirm that we feel we are very close to the sons of the Shi'ite sect and that we greatly sympathize with their just demands which were raised long ago by Imam Musa as-Sadr and which still exist. We hope that all the forces in this country will respect the rights of the Shi'ite sect, which has been deprived of its rights for many years. I also hope that the Palestinians will understand the problems of the Shi'ites and that the two sides will achieve cooperation and solidarity.

Mr Qotbzadeh was asked whether it is possible for Iran to use its oil as a means of political pressure, if need be. He answered: We have not yet reached this point.

He was asked whether U.S. recognition of the PLO would facilitate the release of the hostages. He said: This matter is not connected with the question of the hostages.

Mr Qotbzadeh was asked whether he carries a letter from President Sarkis to Imam Khomeyni. He refused to disclose whether he carries a letter or not. He said: As far as I am concerned, Lebanon is my second homeland because I spent a long time here. There can be no doubt that I will always desire to visit Lebanon again. Mr Qotbzadeh said in conclusion that we will visit the Arab Gulf States.

Further REUTER Report

JN281653 London REUTER in English 1637 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Hazimiyah Lebanon, April 28, REUTER--Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh said today the issue of the American hostages in Tehran could not be resolved by violence. At the same time, Mr Qotbzadeh said Iran was determined to resist any further American attempts to free the hostages, following the failure of the commando raid on Friday.

The minister, who is on a tour of five Arab states, told a press conference: "There is no other possibility of solving the question of the hostages except peacefully." He said the U.S. might make another rescue attempt, but he [words indistinct] by all available means, including the mining of the Gulf shipping lanes.

In an interview published today by AN-NAHAR, an independent Lebanese daily, Mr Qotbzadeh was quoted as saying the American administration had lost its nerve. He said U.S. leaders were unable to take decisions quietly and reasonably, and said: "This is a danger to the whole world. If they remain in their posts, nothing will prevent them from other crazy operations which will fail." He added: "Most regrettably, the European states are sometimes following it (the U.S.) blindly."

At the press conference in Hazimiyeh, headquarters of Lebanese Higher Shi'ite Islamic Council, the Iranian foreign minister also bitterly attacked the Iraqi Government. He said: "We back the Iraqi people to rid themselves of this criminal regime and if President Saddam Husayn isn't already in hell, he soon will be." Asked if the two powerful neighbours were slipping towards war, he replied: "Its not war, not yet. Perhaps it will happen."

Shi'ite Leader Interview

NC281836 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Press interview with Deputy Chairman of the Islamic Shi'ite Higher Council Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din at the conclusion of Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh's 28 April Beirut press conference--recorded]

[Text] We have been extremely delighted with His Excellency Minister Qotbzadeh's visit to Lebanon, because we have met with him in his capacity as an old friend of the Islamic Shi'ite Higher Council and of all the Lebanese people. In Mr Qotbzadeh we have known a great defender of Lebanon's cause and a human being who shares with the Lebanese their suffering and feelings. Naturally, while speaking now from the premises of the Islamic Shi'ite Higher Council, we will not forget to state that Dr Qotbzadeh is one of the dutiful sons and loyal students of His Eminence Imam Musa as-Sadr. The imam met with Mr Qotbzadeh several times here in these council premises. He also participated with and guided Mr Qotbzadeh in the work of the Islamic Revolution--and we are now witnessing the growth and victories of this revolution.

[Question] Your Eminence Shaykh Shams ad-Din: Can you tell us whether Minister Qotbzadeh has told you something specific regarding the fate of His Eminence Imam as-Sadr?

[Answer] In fact, Mr Qotbzadeh has stated that the Iranian Islamic Republic and its government and leaders have shown and are still showing extreme interest in this issue. We trust this interest and we understand the difficulties surrounding this issue and its urgency.

Report on Departure

NC281528 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh left Beirut at 1600 today. The Iranian minister had earlier today met with President Ilyas Sarkis, Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss and Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus.

SARKIS MEETS WITH SYRIA'S KHADDAM 29 APR

NC290916 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] At 1025 today, President Ilyas Sarkis met with Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam in the presence of Lebanese Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss, Minister of Foreign and Expatriates Affairs Fu'ad Butrus and Commander of the Arab Deterrent Forces Brig Gen Sami al-Khatib.

The meeting was preceded by another meeting of President Sarkis, Prime Minister al-Huss and Foreign Minister Butrus to discuss the topics of discussions with Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam.

BUTRUS SEEKS UN COMMAND TRANSFER PLAN DISCUSSION

NC290730 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] The Lebanese foreign minister has sent a cable to Lebanese UN Ambassador Tuwayni asking him to discuss with the UN Secretariat General and member states contributing to UNIFIL the decision adopted by the UN Forces Command in south Lebanon to transfer its headquarters from An-Naqurah to the UN Forces area of operations. This would allow the militiamen to extend their control to the coastal area.

IRAQI COUP RUMORS SAID TO STEM FROM EARLIER ATTEMPT

NC281551 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1515 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon Radio has learned the truth about the coup [in Iraq] which some news agencies leaked from Iran yesterday, particularly the news of the death of President Saddam Husayn. These reports are an exaggeration of a report on an assassination attempt to which the Iraqi president was subjected earlier this month.

The details of the incident are that while President Saddam Husayn was making a speech at a party ceremony in Baghdad, an alleged Iranian sneaked close to the rostrum and fired four shots. However, the would-be assassin missed the Iraqi president and wounded some members of the audience. The Iraqi authorities immediately arrested the assailant and executed him. Five Iraqi officers were also executed for negligence in their duty to maintain security.

HADDAD DENIES WOUND RUMORS; CRITICIZES IRISH ENVOY

NC290808 Marj'uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in English 0730 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Yesterday afternoon various media, some with good intentions, some not, announced that Major Haddad was wounded in an attack on him yesterday. In an announcement carried on the Voice of Hope, Major Haddad made it clear that he was in good health and that all such reports, which he believed originated in Syria, are lies.

Addressing UNIFIL soldiers, Major Haddad said that the Irish ambassador to Lebanon is leading a campaign to bring about the destruction of Free Lebanon. He charged that the ambassador is working to further the terrorist cause. He requested a statement from General Erskine regarding UNIFIL's position on the Irish ambassador's interview published in the magazine Monday morning. The article described Major Haddad as a Frankenstein and urged UNIFIL forces, backed by U.S. political pressure, to replace all Free Lebanese forces. Major Haddad said that he would have to regard all prior arrangements and agreements with UNIFIL as temporarily suspended until a definite statement from General Erskine was forthcoming.

FURTHER REPORTS ON IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S ACTIVITIES

Khaddam Hails Iranian Revolution

JN261730 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Damascus--'Abd al-Halim Khaddam made a statement to a SANA correspondent in which he welcomed the visit of Dr Sadeq Qotbzadeh to the country. He said: No doubt this visit will lead to bolstering relations between Syria and Iran, since viewpoints will be exchanged on whatever will help us to confront Zionism and U.S. imperialism.

In answer to a question on Syria's stand on Iran, Khaddam said: Syria's stand is a principled one, deriving from principled, ethical and moral considerations, for when the Iranian Revolution broke out, it raised the slogans of the liberation of Palestine, the liberation of Jerusalem and support of the Arabs against Zionism, a fact that we can only view with great appreciation and with deep awareness of the Iranian Revolution.

Khaddam added: Herein lies the importance of supporting the Islamic revolution in Iran and bolstering its march, because the triumph of this revolution is a triumph for us. Therefore, our stand is neither tactical nor short-termed. It is a firm stand and we will always stand with the Iranian Revolution in its just struggle against aggression.

Khaddam stressed that relations between Iran and the Arab countries are historical and fraternal relations. It would be in the interest of neither we the Arabs nor the Iranians to permit any conflict or crisis.

Khaddam, Qotbzadeh Begin Talks

JN261702 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Official talks began here at 1300 today between the Syrian Arab side, led by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister and the Iranian side, led by Dr Sadeq Qotbzadeh, Iranian foreign minister.

At the outset of the meeting, Khaddam welcomed Dr Sadeq Qotbzadeh and said: In my name and on behalf of the Syrian Arab Government, I warmly welcome our brother and dear friend Dr Sadeq Qotbzadeh and the brother members of the Iranian delegation on the occasion of their visit to Syria. Khaddam added: This visit will greatly contribute to further strengthening the fraternal relations between our two countries.

Dr Sadeq Qotbzadeh then expressed his delight at visiting Syria. He said: It is the first official visit to Syria since the surge of the blessed Islamic Revolution in Iran. What adds to my delight is that Syria, its leadership and people, were with the Iranian Muslim people even before the surge of the sacred Islamic Revolution.

Qotbzadeh added: At the time when the Iranian people were fighting violently against the deposed shah, you and the Syrian Arab people stood by our side as friends. This amity and friendship is invaluable. Therefore, we have the right to say that we have come to our own home. It is natural that we are glad to meet with you. We also have the right to say that, together with the friendly and Islamic states, we will be able to keep the imperialist beast out of our area. We will also be able to counter Zionism.

Qotbzadeh Confers With President

JN270657 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] Damascus--His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad received Iranian Foreign Minister Dr Sadeq Qotbzadeh at 2100 last night. The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. They were later joined by Comrade Dr Rif'at al-Asad, member of the Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

The discussion during this meeting dealt with the relations of cooperation and common struggle between the 8 March Revolution and the Islamic Liberation Revolution in Iran. The conferees also reviewed the situation in the Near and Middle East and the plots, pressures and terrorism to which the liberation and progressive forces in the region are exposed by imperialism, Zionism and their agents.

Dr Qotbzadeh explained the situation resulting from the abortive aggressive U.S. operation against the Iranian people and revolution. President Hafiz al-Asad reiterated Syria's support for the Iranian Islamic Revolution in its struggle against U.S. imperialism and Zionism.

The participants had dinner with his excellency the president.

Qotbzadeh Holds Press Conference

JN272000 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Excerpt] In a press conference in Damascus this afternoon, Dr Qotbzadeh praised the good relations existing between Syria and Iran. He stressed that these relations are not merely normal relations, particularly as the two countries are tied by a joint cause, their struggle Against Zionism and U.S. imperialism.

The Iranian foreign minister explained that he found understanding for the two countries' struggle against U.S. conspiracies, particularly in President Hafiz al-Asad. He said: Syria was the first country to condemn the U.S. intervention in Iran. This is reason enough for the extent of our friendship.

On the main points arrived at during discussions he held with the Syrian officials, Qotbzadeh said: We reached complete understanding on a number of the issues we discussed, including the Camp David accords and their developments, the Islamic Revolution in Iran and the U.S. onslaught against the region and the Iranian Revolution. We also discussed matters related to Lebanon.

In reply to a question on the possibility of another military operation by the United States following the failure of the first one, Qotbzadeh said: Recent events in the region prove that the U.S. administration does not act on logical and reasonable impulses. In reply to another question on Iran's decision to mine the Hormuz Strait, Qotbzadeh said: It is the decision of the people and of the Government of Iran. But it goes without saying that we will mine the Hormuz Strait. We are even ready to burn the Gulf.

Support To Break Boycott Sought

JN272001 Doha QNA in Arabic 1935 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] Damascus, 27 April--Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh has stated that during his current Arab tour he will discuss the Arab oil countries' aid to Iran, to enable it to resist the economic sanctions imposed by the United States.

In a press conference he held in Damascus today prior to his departure for Beirut, Qotbzadeh pointed out that the U.S. economic sanctions on Iran cannot affect his country unless all other countries take part in these sanctions. Asked if the United States will carry out another military operation, Qotbzadeh said that as long as the Americans are not [word indistinct] motivated by understanding and reason, "we can say that we can expect anything from them."

Asked another question on whether dialogue can calm the escalating tension between Tehran and Washington, the Iranian minister answered positively. He added: I have often said that dialogue is the sound method for solving international issues peacefully.

Foreign Minister Extends Stay

NC270900 Paris AFP in English 0848 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] Beirut, April 27 (AFP)--Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh, currently visiting Syria, delayed his departure from Damascus for Beirut today to have further talks with his Syrian counterpart 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, official sources said here. Mr Qotbzadeh, who was to arrive here a few hours later than scheduled, is due to meet Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis, Prime Minister Salim al-Huss and Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus, as well as Shi'ite Muslim leader Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din and Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) chief Yasir 'Arafat during his stay, the sources added.

Leaves for Beirut

JN271651 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] Iranian Foreign Minister Dr Qotbzadeh left Damascus for Beirut this afternoon, following a visit to Syria in which he met with President Hafiz al-Asad. He also held talks with a number of Syrian officials on bilateral relations.

The Iranian Foreign Minister was seen off at the Gun Club by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. The second round of official talks between the Iranian and the Syrian sides ended this morning.

Joint Statement

JN281126 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text of Syrian-Iranian joint statement issued in Tehran and Damascus on results of talks held between the Iranian delegation headed by Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh and the Syrian delegation headed by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam 27-28 April 1980.]

[Text] At the invitation of Mr 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the Syrian Arab Republic, the foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran made a visit to Syria 27-28 April 1980 at the head of an Iranian delegation. During the visit, the foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran met with His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic. He also met with several Syrian Government members. The Iranian foreign minister and the delegation accompanying him visited the shrine of Zaynab, may God's blessings be upon her.

During the visit, a series of talks were held between the foreign ministers of the two countries attended by the members of the Iranian and Syrian delegations. The talks dealt with issues of common interest.

During these talks, which were held in an atmosphere of amity and understanding, the two sides reviewed relations between the two countries and exchanged viewpoints of international issues of common interest. The two sides reaffirmed their belief that the exchange of such friendly visits will further strengthen the relations of amity and friendship between the two countries.

While explaining the stands of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, the Iranian foreign minister emphasized the need for solidarity and unity among all the Muslim peoples under the holy teachings of Islam and the principle of brotherhood, which is one of the tenets of Islam. The Syrian foreign minister announced his continued support for the Islamic Revolution in Iran, describing this revolution as a turning point for the Palestinian issue and the Liberation of Palestine and the other Arab territories occupied by Israel, including Jerusalem.

The two parties, after investigating the situation in the Middle East, emphasized the need to reinforce the Islamic Front to stand against the Camp David agreement and to strengthen the common front against Israel, the Egyptian regime and the United States. The two parties condemned the repeated Israeli violations of southern Lebanon and the seditious nature of imperialists, Zionists and the agents of Israel. The two sides also expressed their concern and hatred for such unlawful actions, which violate the independence, sovereignty and the integrity of Lebanon.

The two sides strongly condemned the hostile American actions against Iran and expressed their deep concern that a permanent member of the United Nations is imposing pressure upon another nation which is also a member of the UN. They denounced such actions as a clear breach of the integrity, independence and sovereignty of Iran. Both sides also agreed that these actions are shameless violations of the UN Charter and that they endanger international peace and security. The two sides observed with deep concern that the Egyptian regime had put some facilities at the disposal of the United States to permit the speedy implementation of these activities.

The two sides emphasized the need to develop and expand the relations between the two countries in the fields of economics, culture and tourism on the basis of the friendship, understanding and cooperation which exists between the two nations. They agreed to take the necessary steps and to exchange delegations for this purpose.

The foreign ministers of both countries, while condemning the Egyptian regime for giving asylum to the deposed shah, emphasized the need to exert pressure to return him to Iran.

The two sides at the end of this visit announced their satisfaction with the results of their talks, which were an indication of their firm determination to continue strengthening the existing foundations of cooperation between the two countries in the social, economic and cultural fields, and of the depth of relations between the two brother Muslim countries on the basis of cultural and historical bonds, stemming from their common belief in Islam.

JOINT STATEMENT, CABLE CONCLUDE ZHIVKOV VISIT

For the joint statement issued at the end of Bulgarian State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov's visit to Syria and a report on the cable sent by Zhikov to President al-Asad after his departure see the Bulgaria section of 29 April Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

ALGERIA

JOINT COMMUNIQUE WITH SANDANISTAS CONDEMNS RESCUE ATTEMPT

LD262149 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] A joint communique was issued in Algiers today by the National Liberation Front [FLN] Party and the Sandanista National Liberation Front [FSLN] following a working visit by a delegation of the FSLN headed by Daniel Ortega, member of the National Command of the FSLN and member of the military Government for National Reconstruction. and which took place from 25 to 27 April 1980.

The communique noted that the talks held by the delegation with a delegation of the FLN Party took place in a fraternal atmosphere of mutual understanding which reflects the type of relations which link the Algerian and Sandinista revolutions. The communique added that the two sides conducted a profound analysis of the current world situation. The FSLN delegation expressed satisfaction with the support and solidarity shown by Algeria under the leadership of its vanguard party, the FLN, with the national liberation struggle of the people of Nicaragua and the operation of building a socialist society in Nicaragua under the leadership of the FSLN.

On studying the world situation, the two sides noted the identity of their viewpoints and the unity of attitudes toward international issues. They expressed deep concern about the revival of hostile activity of imperialism in the Third World countries. In this context, the two sides denounced the U.S. pressures, threats and diplomatic and economic sanctions against the Iranian people and their Islamic revolution. They strongly denounced the military operation which was carried out by the U.S. leadership against the sovereignty and unity of the Islamic Republic of Iran in collusion with the As-Sadat regime and the Zionist state.

The two sides noted that this action which contradicts international law is part of the great conspiracy of imperialism and Zionism against the peoples of the area and particularly against the Palestinian people, and it seriously affects international peace and security. The two sides affirmed their unreserved support for the Islamic Iranian Revolution and resolved to work for the success of its aims, which seek to remove all links of subservience to imperialism.

The two delegations agreed to strengthen the fruitful relations of friendship between the two countries and their two revolutions. They also agreed to hold periodic consultations on all questions of mutual interest. They decided to take the necessary measures to expand and strengthen the relations of friendship and cooperation in all fields.

PRESIDENT SENDS MESSAGES OF SUPPORT TO KHOMEYNI, BANI-SADR

LD290126 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Following the American military operation against Iran, President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the party, sent messages to Imam Ayatollah Khomeyni and to the President of the republic, Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, condemning the imperialist aggression against Iran and the fraternal Iranian people.

In these two messages, President Chadli Bendjedid stressed in particular that this aggression constitutes another stage in the escalation of imperialist policy in the region, which is a true interpretation of the Camp David agreement concocted by a superpower, a permament member of the Security Council.

After praising the stands of the Islamic Iranian Revolution, which was a factor for solidarity and for achieving the common aims of the nonaligned countries, for which Algeria is striving, President Chadli Bendjedid renewed Algeria's solidarity with the Iranian Government and the fraternal Iranian people.

FLN DELEGATION RECEIVED BY PRC'S DENG XIAOPING

LD261718 Algiers APS in Arabic 1300 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, 26 April--The FLN delegation led by Akhdar Ibrahimi, Central Committee member, which has concluded its stay in Beijing held talks with a Chinese delegation led by Wu Xueqian, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee. Furthermore, the delegation was received by Deng Xiaoping, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee and vice premier.

During the meeting Deng Xiaoping welcomed the Algerian delegation and said that the visit is aimed at the consolidation of relations between the FLN and the CCP and strengthening relations of friendship between the two countries and peoples. Deng Xiaoping referred to the international situation and said that "It is deteriorating at present." He explained that "China, like other Third World countries, hopes that the period of peace will be long for the sake of its development." The Chinese official went on to state: "We will take effective measures to delay the possible outbreak of war, a matter which is in line with the basic interests of various countries of the world." Deng Xiaoping recalled that "The Middle East is a bone of contention between the two superpowers and in the face of this threat the Arab countries should consolidate their solidarity, solve their disputes and look to the future. Should the 120 million Arabs unite, they will become a significant force in the world."

Akhdar Ibrahimi confirmed that Algeria will work for the consolidation of the strong and friendly relations established by Algeria with China during the struggle for independence.

LIBYA

FOREIGN SECRETARIAT CALLS FOR ACTIONS AGAINST U.S., EGYPT

LD260123 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] The Foreign Secretariat has issued a statement on the U.S. invasion of Iran. Here is the text of the statement:

For some time, world public opinion has been following the threats of U.S. colonialism against the people of Iran and against the Islamic Revolution of Iran and the inhuman measures the U.S. Government has taken against the interests of the Iranian people in an attempt to destroy their Islamic Revolution ranging from the freezing of the funds of the Iranian people to the economic blockade by U.S. colonialism and its agents. U.S. colonialism has used direct pressures on its allies in West Europe and has driven them to a policy of besieging the Iranian people economically and to attempts to isolate the Iranian people on the international scene.

Yesterday, world public opinion was startled by a direct armed aggression against the Iranian people committed by the United States. The action of U.S. imperialism is considered a grave precedent and is a blatant and direct military aggression against the Iranian people. It is considered a flagrant challenge to all the peoples of the area and to the peace-loving peoples of the world. The United States has violated the UN Charter.

It has challenged the international administration by committing this armed aggression against the Iranian people for which U.S. colonialism used its agents in the area, particularly in Egypt, where U.S. colonialism has three military bases from which the invading planes took off to strike the Iranian people. The participation of the hireling Egyptian regime in this action and in the conspiracy of U.S. colonialism is considered a grave matter and a direct threat to the fraternal Egyptian people, the Arab nation and the Islamic nations. The Egyptian regime shoulders complete and direct responsibility together with U.S. colonialism in this invasion.

The nations of the world and the UN organization must shoulder their responsibility toward this grave incident and flagrant aggression by a major power which is a member of the Security Council and which has the right of veto in addition to being the host country to the United Nations. The U.S. invasion of Iran is a flagrant violation of the UN Charter and the least that can be done today is to expell the United States from the UN organization and the Security Council. The UN member nations and states must immediately move the UN headquarters away from New York.

The U.S. aggression against the people of Iran has negated the importance of the UN organization and has removed the reasons for U.S. membership in the UN organization. The Libyan people previously warned against the seriousness of the U.S. military presence in Egypt and the Arabian Gulf area. The Foreign Secretariat calls on the Arab people in the Gulf to take the necessary measures to safeguard their independence and it calls on the Arab nation to take concerted actions to safeguard the security of the Gulf against the direct interference of U.S. colonialism.

The Foreign Secretariat denounces this flagrant aggression by U.S. colonialism. It reaffirms total support for the fraternal Iranian people and their Islamic Revolution. It also calls on the peoples of the world to stand alongside the Iranian people and to support them in confronting this aggression.

The Libyan people who stand in the forefront of the liberated nations, who support the liberation movements in the world and who stand in direct confrontation against the Zionist alliance with U.S. colonialism and the hireling Egyptian regime will be a direct victim of such flagrant aggression by this dangerous trio. They call on the peoples of the area to ally themselves to overthrow the hireling Egyptian regime in whose territory the planes of U.S. aggression are based and from which they took off with the aid of this regime to transgress against the fraternal Iranian people. The hireling Egyptian regime has proved that it has placed itself in the service of colonialism and has allied itself with colonialism and Zionism against the people of the area and their liberation forces. The action of U.S. colonialism is a direct act of terror, it is terror pure and simple, against a peaceful people whose only mistake was to spark off a popular revolution to liberate themselves from the hireling regime of the shah, which was in alliance with colonialism and Zionism.

In the face of this blatant and direct military aggression by U.S. colonialism, its allies, and agents in Egypt against the fraternal Iranian people, the Foreign Secretariat calls for the following actions:

1. The expulsion of the United States from the UN organization and the Security Council.

2. Transferring the UN headquarters from New York to another country.

3. In view of the direct participation of the hireling Egyptian regime and the facilities it offered to the U.S. invasion planes to take off from the U.S. bases in Egypt to strike against the Iranian people, the people of the area must form an alliance in order to overthrow this regime.

The foreign secretary has made urgent contacts with the foreign ministers of the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation within the framework of the front's Political Committee, formed at the fourth conference of the leaders of the countries of the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation. This action was taken in order to confront the invasion action of the U.S. administration against the Islamic Revolution in Iran with the open participation of the Egyptian regime.

The foreign secretary has sent urgent messages to the UN secretary general, the secretary general of the Islamic Congress, the secretary general of the Arab League, the secretary general of the OAU and the Cuban foreign minister, who is chairman of the current session of the Ministerial Council of the nonaligned countries, as well as to the foreign ministers of the Arab countries and African and Islamic states and the nonaligned countries.

The foreign secretary has drawn attention in these messages to the gravity of the open U.S. invasion and direct aggression committed by the United States against the Islamic Republic of Iran, noting that this act is considered a flagrant challenge and violation of international charters and justice. It is also considered to be an international act of terror committed by a major power which is a permanent member of the Security Council.

In his message to the UN secretary general, the foreign secretary demanded that the United States be expelled from the international organization and the removal of the UN headquarters from New York as U.S. aggression on Iran had negated the reasons for the presence of the UN organization in the United States. The foreign secretary has also drawn attention to the gravity of the Egyptian regime's direct participation in this aggression. U.S. invading planes had taken off from U.S. military bases in Egypt to strike a state which is a member of the UN organization and international organizations. He noted that the Egyptian regime is an ally of colonialism and Zionism. He demanded that it be expelled from the UN organization and the international organizations since its presence in these organizations represents a danger to them.

In his messages, the foreign secretary called on all international organizations to assume their responsibilities toward this grave invasion and blatant aggression by U.S. colonialism and its agent, the Egyptian regime.

AL-QADHDHAFI WARNS EMIGRES: RETURN TO LIBYA OR DIE

LD271702 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Excerpt] During his meeting yesterday with the male and female students of the military academy, the commander of the revolution addressed an ultimatum to the remnants of the defunct regime--the regime of exploitation abroad--to report immediately to the popular student bureaus and register their names for their repatriation as the only opportunity and chance given to them. They can either have safety in the Jamahiriyah or face liquidation wherever they may be. Anyone who returns will be safe, but he who does not return will have only himself to blame.

AUTONOMY ROUND OPENS IN TEL AVIV

TA272053 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1940 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] Tel Aviv, 27 April--The discussions of the autonomy working teams began in the Tel Aviv Laromme Hotel this evening.

The steering committee made up of the three heads of delegations--Hayim Kubersky, the Israeli Interior Ministry director general; 'Abd al-Latif, the head of the Egyptian delegation; and James Leonard, the U.S. ambassador--held a session which lasted about 1 and 1/2 hours in which the agenda and issues to be discussed by the working teams were covered.

The teams dealing with the economic and elections issues will operate concurrently. The economic working team will be headed by Ambassador Elyashiv Ben-Horin [Foreign Ministry's assistant director general] while the elections working team will be headed by Mrs Yehudit Huebner, the Interior Ministry assistant director general.

The committee on legal affairs will convene in the Acadia Hotel on Thursday. Its members will be Justice Minister Shmu'el Tamir, Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali and U.S. Ambassador Robert (Hanzel).

Egyptian Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil, Egypt's Defense Minister Hasan Kamal 'Ali and Egypt's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali will arrive in Israel on Wednesday afternoon.

Sources in the Israeli delegation told the ITIM correspondent the intention is that the heads of the delegations, the committee for legal affairs and the working teams hold meetings in the Acadia Hotel to fulfil what was agreed between President Carter and Prime Minister Begin in the Washington talks.

PRESS REACTS TO ABORTIVE U.S. RESCUE MISSION

TA271638 [Editorial report] The Hebrew and English-language Israeli press on 27 April devotes considerable space--as well as editorial comment--to the abortive U.S. rescue operation in Iran, providing factual data on the operation and covering world reactions, using news agency and foreign press reports.

The independent Tel Aviv MA'ARETZ, Tel Aviv MA'ARIV, Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT and the MAPAI-affiliated Tel Aviv DAVAR all carry commentaries on the operation. Most of the commentators concur that the technical hitch experienced by the task force is merely a symptom of a deeper malaise and gives room for concern both in the United States and throughout the world. Despite the general consensus that there is no room for comparison with Israel's successful rescue operation in Entebbe, most of the commentators mention it, agreeing that while the Israeli superiority in a similar operation cannot be denied, the comparison is not altogether fair. The commentators outline what they believe to be the reasons for the failure of the U.S. mission vis-a-vis the Israeli success and analyze the steps and reasons that led to Carter's decision to resort to the military option. They go on to speculate on the effects of the operation on the entire world. The hope is expressed that the bitter lesson will be learned and that the United States will now pull itself up by its bootstraps.

Writing in Tel Aviv MA'ARIV on page five, Shmu'el Schnitzer says that even though "a leader of a nation should hesitate greatly before he decides to take an action which involves not only danger to human lives but might also create a chain of reactions the scope of which cannot be foreseen, even a person not expert in military affairs can understand that insofar as it had time to prepare, the U.S. Army was in a much better situation than the Israelis in Entebbe and the Germans in Mogadishu."

Moreover, he believes that the United States was much better equipped with intelligence data before it launched its operation, primarily thanks to the long years of close contacts with the previous Tehran regime. Analyzing the failure, Schnitzer contends that "the element lacking here is that of supreme necessity and the feeling of their being no other choice. The giant has fallen, Schnitzer says, because "President Carter dragged his hesitations along with him even beyond the moment they should have ended and disappeared."

Tel Aviv DAVAR's Amnon Denkner, writing on page nine in an article entitled "Life Is No Wester Western," further elaborates on the comparison with the Israeli rescue operation, explicitly saying that "the almost immediate reaction on the Israeli street had more than a touch of spontaneous jeering to it... How does such a thing happen to the reliable, efficient Americans? It would not have happened to us." Denkner states that "deeper thought would have recalled the huge Galaxy aircraft landing... in our airports at the end of 1973" and says that "who knows what would have happened to us were it not for the same U.S. determination and efficiency which we are now deriding when they fail?"

Denkner claims that the popular image of America as a green bereted John Wayne fails to meet the demands of reality. "Woe is us, instead of John Wayne, we have Jimmy Carter... and, alternatively, Teddy Kennedy, who could not rescue even one girl from drowning, so how could he rescue 50 hostages?" Regarding Ronald Reagan, well, he says, "life is no Western."

Writing in Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ on pages nine and ten, military correspondent Ze'ev Schiff, in an article entitled "more than bad luck", says that even though the official explanation for the failure of the mission--as provided by both President Carter and Secretary of Defense Harold Brown--was a series of technical hitches, "The country which suceeded in reaching the moon has failed in totally simple technical matters." Schiff, nevertheless, warns against "reaching long-range conclusions from this failure regarding the entire U.S. Army." According to Schiff, "the problem of the [82nd] Division is not necessarily the ability to carry out small-scale operations, but in the ability to react quickly, with sufficient force and at longer range on larger operations. Even though, Schiff says, "sorry failure of the Americans shows how high our level of planning and professionalism are. It is a pity that we found additional proof of this in the failure of our great friend. "

Tel Aviv DAVAR's U.S.-based correspondent Mordekhay Barqay, in an article on page three entitled "a small nail has toppled Gulliver," writes that "the fault was military-technical... but the failure goes beyond that, because the United States was defeated by its own technology, which symbolized its being a world superpower."

DAVAR's military correspondent, Amir Oren, writing on page five in an article entitled "The Sad Side of the Moon," tries to analayze the reasons for the failure. He says that "in IDF terms, the U.S. Army has been suffering a serious attack of square-headedness. These are the familiar malaises of the quality of the manpower in an army of volunteers, whose soldiers are illiterate and hit the bottle once too often and whose NCO's and petty officers are eager to retire. All these are less worrisome than the spirit in which the commanding echelon exists--intellectual deafness and adherence to a stiff hierarchy, and operation in worn-out patterns." He concludes by saying that "the U.S. Army is General Motors and IBM in uniform. Unlike IDF, the U.S. Army is deficient in "the direct contact, so essential--and so closely adhered to in the IDF--between combat units and the commanding echelon."

An unorthodox view of the failure of the campaign is held by (Res.) Maj Gen Matityahu Peled, a military analyst, who maintains that the failure of the rescue operation was planned, and that it, moreover, lived up to its expectations. Writing in Tel Aviv MA'ARIV on page five, in an article entitled "Did They Intend to Rescue the Hostages?" he claims that the failure of the mission--both in the landing stage and in the retreat--was certain and predictable. What is popularly interpreted as an obvious lack of planning--such as the small number of craft used and the fact that an alternative option was not planned, etc.--was merely a camouflage for "a maneuver which was aimed at examining other operational options....It is not inconceivable that the Pentagon, which throughout the long years of having Iran as its ally, gave up inspecting important issues that had to do with military activity in Asia, now wished to gather vital data for such activity. As a supreme strategic consideration one cannot rule out the possibility that the decision was to carry out such an essential operational drill, with the pretext of an attempt to rescue the hostages held in Tehran as a cover up." Peled states that "the manner in which the U.S. public has reacted to the operation, in spite of its failure, proves that the President was not altogether wrong in estimating that the very attempt would encounter understanding." Thus, Peled concludes, "despite the heavy price in human lives, the mission could still be regarded as an operation that succeeded in the sense that it A) could be regarded as a Pentagon achievement in gathering important intelligence information, and B) gave President Carter proof of his courage and determination not to forsake the hostages." Sha'ul Ben-Hayim, writing in MA'ARIV compares the current U.S. state of mind to the moods prevailing in the late 1930's and early 1940's, when "the United States discovered that it was too weak to even join in defeating evil [Hitler], even if it could muster up the desire to do so." But, like Gulliver, it had then awakened. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Ben-Hayim maintains, "taught the Americans and the whole world an important lesson, that in times of need there is no one like the Americans to pull themselves up by their bootstraps, pull up their sleeves and embark on a huge industrial-technological campaign to build a new willingness to fight for a just cause." When assessing the effects of the failed campaign Ben-Hayim says that at least "the Vietnam syndrome--the lack of motivation to fight for a cause which seemed "unjust"--has been buried deep."

DAVAR's Amir Oren says: "America is in urgent need of proof that it is not a giant that can be teased by any ant, and certainly needs proof that it is capable of reacting to the activity of the other giant, as its President declared, waving 'the Carter doctrine.' So, even though the United States soon discovered that its success in outer space could not be translated to achievements in Vietnam....the nocturnal devacle in Iran demonstrates the U.S. need for leadership and a feeling of purposefulness to rescue it from the sad side of the moon."

The MA'ARIV editorial on page five, speaking on behalf of Israel and all U.S. allies, expresses the hope that "the United States recover from the failure and...again take its rightful place in the world: a proud, strong and courageous superpower." HA'ARETZ's Denkner agrees that this is possible, giving the example of the U.S. rejuvenation after Pearl Harbor and the Bay of Pigs.

The commentators also assess the effect this failed operation might have on both the United States and the whole world. At home in the United States, Ze'ev Schiff writes, "clearly this failure will affect the armed forces' morale."

Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT military correspondent Eytan Haber claims that in the short run, the campaign will not affect Carter's predicament, even though in the long run, it may have an impact on the race between himself and Republican presidential hopeful Ronald Reagan.

The second MA'ARIV editorial on page five entitled "The Damage: In Our Region and Throughout the World" analyzes the impact of what happened. The editorial says that "there is no limit to the honor, prestige and political power As-Sadat would have gained--both at home, in the region, in the United States and throughout the world--if the operation had succeeded. Now, since it failed, there is room to ask--and not without concern--if and to what extent the opposition to As-Sadat in Egypt and abroad will exploit the fact of his cooperation in the failure and how will this affect his status. Radical and anti-Western Arab elements...will want to reap the fruit of the failures of all those who aided the United States...so -called moderate and pro-Western Arab countires...will ask themselves to what extent they can rely on the United States and rouse the anger of the rejectionist countries and the Soviet Union when the United States is exposed with its pants down? Questions will also be asked in Europe...regarding the strategic and military cooperation with the United States."

Denkner in HA'ARETZ, says that "if there is another time...this will really be the beginning of the end." Schnitzer in MA'ARIV raises doubt about the reliability of a country "that is incapable of honorably defending its own citizens" to stand up against the Soviet Union. He contends that the Soviet Union may gain confidence from this abortive action, as the United States has now been shown to be "a paper tiger." Ze'ev Schiff says that the "failure of the commando operation will now probably again raise the possibility of taking more vehement steps...After this foul up, Carter will no longer be able to put off time and again taking the sanctions which have so far been raised and rejected.

BEGIN, SHAMIR REACTIONS TO VANCE RESIGNATION REPORTED

TA281713 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Menahem Begin deeply regrets the resignation of Cyrus Vance and says that close and friendly relations were created between them. Vance is a friend of Israel, who wants to help our people and who has also done a great deal in this matter. Menahem Begin comments that Vance played an important, vital role in all negotiations in order to bring peace to the Middle East.

Minister Yitzhaq Shamir also sent a cable today to his resigning counterpart in the United States and expressed Israel's gratitude for his part in the search for peace with our neighbors.

MILITIAS MOUNT OPERATION NEAR TYRE; NO PEACE BETWEEN SHI'ITES, IRISH

TA281114 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] A Christian militia unit raided the village of (Hanya), south of Tyre, today. It blew up a house and took some inhabitants suspected of being terrorists. Our correspondent Alan Ben-'Ami reports that the village of (Hanya) is in an area controlled by UNIFIL and is only 3 km away from the place where the terrorists murdered a 17-year old boy 4 days ago.

A spokesman for the Christian militias has said that the raid was carried out because the Dutch soldiers are unable to ward off terrorist infiltration into the area.

At the same time, our correspondent has learned that no progress has been marked in trying to obtain a reconciliation between the Irish UNIFIL soldiers and members of the (Bazi) family, one of whose sons was killed by Irish fire. The Shi'ite family is prepared to make peace, but the soldiers have not reciprocated.

Militia commander Sa'd Haddad once again issued a reprimand to the Irish prime minister, saying that he is hostile to the inhabitants of southern Lebanon and is sympathetic to the PLO.

OAU COUNCIL ADDRESSES CLEMENCY PLEA TO LIBERIA'S DOE

AB232015 Paris AFP in French 1754 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Lagos, 23 Apr (AFP)--The OAU ministerial council now meeting in Lagos today sent a message to the new Liberian head of state, Master Sergeant Samuel Kanyon Doe, asking him, for humanitarian reasons, to spare the lives of the officials of the former regime still awaiting trial.

This message, which was read by OAU spokesman, Peter Onu, states: While recognizing and reaffirming the right of each member country--including Liberia--to change its government as it likes, the ministerial council decided during a special meeting to appeal to your excellency and your government to exercise moderation toward the officials of the former regime now under detention for purely humanitarian reasons and because of respect for the principles of human rights. The council also appeals to you to abide by the law in determining the fate of those still awaiting trial, added the message.

Concerning the chairmanship of the OAU following the death of the Liberian head of state, Mr Willian Tolbert, Mr Onu indicated that a decision will be taken by the summit conference of heads of state and government which will open in the Nigerian capital on 28 April. The spokesman explained that he could not yet say whether it is the deputy chairman who should succeed the OAU chairman or whether it is the country responsible for the organization's chairmanship. It is recalled that Senegal is the first deputy chairman, while Nigeria is the second.

The spokesman also explained that the general discussion continued today and that the drafting committee began its work in the afternoon. The main topics of self-sufficiency, the common market and particularly regional cooperation were featured in the addresses of the various delegates.

OAU PREPARATORY MEETING DISCUSSES CHADIAN WAR

AB250950 Paris AFP in French 1853 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Lagos, 24 Apr (AFP)--The Organization of African Unity has given more than one million dollars to the Transitional Union Government of Chad for the reinstallation of the neutral African force in Ndjamena, Mr Peter Onu, the spokesman for the pan-African organization, disclosed yesterday.

A committee was selected to study appropriate ways for the return of this force which has to maintain peace in the Chadian capital. Mr Onu indicated this at the end of the talks which started yesterday in Lagos among countries neighboring Chad and those who signed the Lagos agreements in August 1979, in connection with the preparatory conference for the first OAU economic summit.

In addition, 20 to 25 African states voluntarily gave 50,000 dollars requested by the OAU and that amount was given to the chairman of the GUNT, [Transitional Union Government of Chad] Mr Goukouni Oueddei, well before the fighting broke out a month ago, Mr Onu also indicated.

On the return of the neutral force itself, he declared that Mr Hissein Habre, the Chadian defense minister, told the organization that it will only be possible when the barracks are repaired.

The OAU spokesman, who considers that the return of the neutral force in Ndjamena is the "sole possible solution to the Chadian problem", also declared that repairs have started on the barracks.

Difficulties concerning the maintenance of this force--which is composed of the armed forces of the Congo, Benin and Guinea--and the situation in Chad will be discussed by the heads of states of the involved countries as of next Monday, in connection with the economic summit, Mr Onu added.

Since neither of the Chadian factions oppose the Lagos agreements, Mr Onu said that the issue is only a problem of interpretation of these agreements which, according to him, is the Chadian issue."

Discussions Continue

AB270555 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] The economic ministerial meeting of the Organization of African Unity, OAU, continued in Lagos today. Two committees are also holding separate meetings at the national theater, the venue of the meeting. These are the resolution drafting committee and the special committee on Chad. The meeting of the special committee on Chad, which was scheduled to end yesterday, is yet to be concluded. Similarly, the drafting committee is intensifying efforts to complete its assignment before the summit work begins on Monday.

Before the close of session yesterday, various member countries of the OAU made amendments to the proposed plan of action. The countries include Morocco, Ivory Coast, Benin, Angola, Niger and Nigeria. Others are Libya, Cameroon, Tunisia, Gabon, Lesotho, Botswana, Sierra Leone and Gambia. Areas to which amendments were made included food and agriculture, transport and communications, industrialization, trade, as well as finance. The resolutions prepared by the drafting committee will be discussed at the meeting.

Decision on Chad

AB270901 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] More African heads of state and governments will be arriving in Lagos today for the OAU economic summit meeting opening tomorrow. The United Nations secretary general, Mr Kurt Waldheim, is also expected in the country later today for the conference. A number of African leaders arrived in the federal capital yesterday. They included the prime minister of Morocco, Mr Maata Bouabid, who is leading an eight-man delegation, the deputy chairman of the Ethiopian Revolutionary Council, Col (Addis Setella), and the president of the Comoro Islands.

The agenda for the summit meeting had been worked out by African economic and planning ministers. They also made a number of resolutions which will be presented to the heads of state and government.

In the meantime, a decision aimed at resolving the crisis in Chad has been reached by the special committee of the OAU ministerial conference. The minister of state of the ministry of external affairs, Dr (Abubakar Osman), who represented Nigeria on the committee, disclosed this in the federal capital at the end of the committee's meeting. Dr (Osman) stated that the Chadian defense minister, Mr Hissein Habre, had informed the OAU secretary general, Mr Edem Kodjo, that he was prepared to discuss the conflict with the special committee.

OAU MEETING DISCUSSES ENERGY PROBLEM PROPOSALS

AB260740 Paris AFP in English 0640 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Lagos, April 26 (AFP)--Energy problems and the demands of non-oil-producing countries dominated discussions here during the fifth day of the preparatory ministerial conference for next week's economic summit of the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

Members of the conference's drafting committee examined the Economic Commission for Africa's (ECA) project for providing a solution to energy problems.

The continent's non-oil-producing nations have asked Africa's producers--Nigeria, Libya, Algeria and Gabon as members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and Egypt and Angola as individual oil producers--to allow them preferential tariffs and payment facilities (such as settlement in local currency rather than foreign exchange).

However, the oil producers, and more particularly the OPEC members, countered by pointing out that the exporters organization had set up a special fund to help the non-oil producers.

The project, which will be submitted first to a plenary session of the Council of Ministers and subsequently to the summit, calls for both long- and short-term plans for the supply of hydrocarbons and new efforts to develop hydroelectric power.

The draft calls for the setting up of an African energy commission under the OAU umbrella and the creation of an African fund for energy development.

On the sidelines of the debates, several countries, including Nigeria, Zaire and Angola, have been meeting to conclude plans for the introduction of an African economic community.

Differences have arisen over the timetable to be followed to set it up; although no one has challenged the principle involved in creating a continental common market. Some countries are proposing that regional and subregional groupings such as the 16-member Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) should be developed further before the OAU moves forward to a pan-African economic grouping.

ECA SECRETARY CRITICIZES INCOME DISTRIBUTION IN AFRICA

AB260926 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] The executive secretary of the UN Economic Committee for Africa, ECA, Professor Adebayo Adedeji of Nigeria, has condemned the unfair distribution of national income in Africa. Professor Adedeji, who was addressing a news conference in Lagos yesterday, said that only about 5 percent of the African population received almost 20 percent of the national income. He pointed out that half of the population of most African countries received only 10 percent of the national income. The ECA boss said that of greater importance than regional economic cooperation was the ability of African countries to insure that the fruits of development were distributed fairly.

NIGERIA REJECTS LIBERIAN PARTICIPATION IN OAU SUMMIT

AB261650 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] The new government in Liberia says it wishes to participate in the OAU economic summit opening in Lagos on Monday. In a creation to the notification, the federal government said today that while it would not interfere in the internal affairs of a sister country, it was of the view that under the present circumstances it would find it difficult to facilitate the participation of the Liberian delegation. It has, therefore, advised the new Liberian Government of the decision.

CHADIAN INTERIOR MINISTER ARRIVES IN LAGOS

AB252135 Paris AFP in French 1827 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Lagos, 25 Apr (AFP)--The Chadian interior minister, Mr Mohamat Abba Said, today arrived in Lagos where the preparatory conference of the OAU economic summit is now taking place. Mr Abba Said addressed the meeting of the 10 African countries which participated in the Lagos agreements for the return of peace among the Chadian factions. There was no Chadian delegation in Lagos before today.

LEADERS ARRIVE FOR SUMMIT; ONU EXPLAINS LIBERIAN ABSENCE

AB280944 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Excerpts] The first economic summit of the Organization of African Unity, OAU, opens in Lagos today. It will last 2 days. Some of the resolutions for the summit conference were adopted at the preliminary session of the ministerial meeting, which ended in the federal capital yesterday. These include the draft proposal for an economic community. Another resolution adopted by this meeting of ministers is the representation of Africa in international economic organizations.

The heads of states and governments are also expected to discuss the report on the conflict in Chad, as well as on the efforts being made to resolve it. A Chadian leader, Mr Goukouni Oueddei, is expected to attend the summit meeting.

Liberia will not be represented at the summit. Explaining this at a news briefing, the assistant secretary general of the OAU, Mr Peter Onu, said that the presence of a Liberian delegation at the summit would create some problems.

An FRON [Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria] correspondent, (Godwin Nadjri), said that two areas stand out clearly for the deliberations of the African leaders. These are the program of action on food self-sufficiency and that on science and technology. The leaders will also deliberate on such vital issues as transport and communications, international trade and finance, energy, population, women and development, industrialization, as well as inter-African trade and expansion.

Yesterday was a busy day for the President Alhaji Shehu Shagari, as he was at the Murtala Muhammad airport welcoming various African leaders arriving in Lagos for the summit. Among them are Presidents Houphouet-Boigny of the Ivory Coast, Mathieu Kerekou of Benin Republic, Seyni Kountche of Niger Republic, and the leader of the South-West African People's Organization, SWAPO, Mr Sam Nuuoma. Others are Presidents Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone, Omar Bongo of Gabon, Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Eduardo dos Santos of Angola. The following heads of states and governments have also arrived in the federal capital: They are Presidents Arap Moi of Kenya, Albert Rene of Seychelles Islands, Ahmed Sekou Toure of the Republic of Guinea, Dennis Sassou-Nguesso of Congo Brazzaville, Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, Godfrey Binaisa of Uganda and the vice president of Egypt, Husni Mubarak. Others are the foreign minister of Libya, 'Ali at-Turayki; the foreign minister of Mauritania, (Mohamed El) Lafentah Ould Dallah); and the president of Togo, Gnassingbe Eyadema.

Earlier yesterday, 10 heads of states and governments arrived in the federal capital. They are President Siad Barre of Somalia, Ja'far Numayri of the Sudan, Hilla Liman of Ghana, Ahmadou Ahiduo of Cameroon, David Dacko of the Central African Republic; Hassan Gouled, Djibouti; Obiang Nguema, Equatorial Guinea; and Moussa Traore of Mali. Others are the prime minister of Upper Volta, Joseph Conombo, and Mr Bo-Boliko Lokonga of Zaire Republic.

President Shagari will address the opening ceremony, which will begin at 1100 this morning, after which the summit will adjourn till late in the afternoon for a full session.

On arrival yesterday for the meeting, the United Nations secretary general, Dr Kurt Waldheim, said that the summit conference would provide a forum for both the OAU and the United Nations to coordinate and to resolve the development and economic problems facing Africa. He stressed that the old economic order was no longer useful, adding that the world needed a new one. Dr Waldheim called on all developing countries to coordinate their positions in the development of their areas. The UN secretary general will address the full session of the OAU meeting today.

NIGERIA'S SHAGARI WELCOMES DELEGATES TO OAU SUMMIT

AB2817 40 Lagos International Service in English 1515 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Address by Nigerian President Shehu Shagari to the OAU economic summit conference in Lagos on 28 April--live]

[Text] Distinguished ladies and gentlemen: Permit me to discharge this very delightful duty of extending and conveying to you all on behalf of myself, the government and people of Nigeria our most hearty welcome. The generous response to my invitation by my brothers, the heads of state, is heart warming [few words indistinct]. The first phase was political freedom. With the victory of Zimbabwe and the impending liberation of Namibia and Tanzania in the very near future, the end of the struggle for the political liberation of Africa is in sight. [applause] [passage indistinct]

I wish to welcome the secretary general of the United Nations and the heads of the UN specialized agencies. Their presence here is an indication that the world body shares with the Third World countries our concern for the unfavorable situation of the world economy. It is indeed a great pleasure to welcome in our midst the delegation from Zimbabwe, a country which is under the leadership of our brother, Mr Robert Mugabe, the prime minister. [applause] African history will recall his courage and [word indistinct] on the field of battle, his successful leadership, his honesty and devotion to a noble cause and above all his compassion and magnanimity in the moment of victory. [sentence indistinct] On behalf of everyone here, on behalf of the government and people of Nigeria, I once again salute the gallant people of Zimbabwe. [applause] [passage indistinct]

You all know it is quite possible for our countries to be politically free and yet economically in chains. This meeting is, therefore, the commencement of Africa's struggle for economic independence. It will be a long battle [words indistinct]; if we are determined to win, we must know that without political independence, it is impossible to achieve economic independence and without economic power, political independence is meaningless. [passage indistinct] We must be prepared to take advantage of these facilities and to experiment with new ideas. [sentence indistinct] The very idea of an African economic summit is born out of the realization of the need for a joint and decisive action in this (?sphere). Here, I wish to pay tribute to the officials in the secretariat and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa for their positive contribution to this idea and the preparation for this summit. [passage indistinct]

Nigeria has always advocated economic cooperation among African countries. It was the view of our first prime minister, the late Alhaji Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, that (?for Africa) to succeed, it must (?establish) economic cooperation among African states. Consequently, since independence in 1960, Nigeria has cooperated with a number of African states to form such organizations as the Chad Basin Commission, the River Niger Commission, [name indistinct], the African Development Bank and the Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS. This persistent interest in economic cooperation among African countries is a clear testimony of our belief that this is the best and most practical way of achieving the greatest happiness for the greatest number of people in Africa.

Your excellencies, distinguished ladies and gentlemen: We are meeting today against the background of a world threatened by economic chaos. The rates of inflation all over the world are higher than ever before. The level of unemployment is becoming unbearable. [passage indistinct] The gap between the rich and the poor is constantly widening. [sentence indistinct] The combined debt of the Third World has risen from $70 billion at the end of 1978 to $300 billion today [words indistinct]. The developed nations spend upwards of $450 billion a year on arms as against $20 billion on aid to the poor nations. [passage indistinct]

It is unrealistic for the developed world to (?continue to increase) their standard of living by buying our raw materials cheaply and selling to us their manufactured goods at high prices [words indistinct]. [applause] The Third World will not accept to continue to live in abject poverty. We will not accept it. [Words indistinct] and we should call on the developed world to join us in working out an equitable redistribution of the world's wealth. We no doubt have a common stake in a more acceptable and permanent world economic order since our existence is clearly interdependent. In the search for solutions to the current world economic problems, we, the African people, must make our own positive contribution by re-organizing our economic priorities and by intensive contacts and cooperation. By holding this summit, we are taking the first step on the road to more meaningful economic relations among African states.

It is perhaps too much to expect that this first economic summit will provide all the answers to our economic problems, but we must at least not fail to set the guidelines for future action. The concept of the emergent African economic community should not be allowed to pass as a daydream. [Passage indistinct] to this noble endeavor, Nigeria will give its unflinching support. [applause] Your excellencies, distinguished ladies and gentlemen: It is my firm belief that the significance of this summit lies not merely in the fact that heads of state of OAU member states are meeting in Nigeria; it lies in the fact that for the first time, we Africans are meeting to (?give wider dimension) to our struggle for freedom. [passage indistinct] We are determined that our role in shaping the destiny of our people and of our great continent can no longer be determined for us. This role can only and must be determined by ourselves. [applause] We have to understand that there can be no running away from this great responsibility which our positions of great trust have squarely placed on our shoulders. [passage indistinct]

ETHIOPIA

OFFICIALS DENOUNCE SOMALIA'S EXPANSIONISM

LD282044 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 28 Apr 80 EA

[Text] Commanders of the revolutionary army, representatives of government and public organizations and members of literacy campaign coordinating committees in Hararge administrative region yesterday held a meeting in Harar town, where they discussed ways and means of implementing the third round of the literacy campaign and passed a 10-point resolution. In the resolution, the participants at the meeting reaffirmed their readiness to make any necessary sacrifice for the success of COPWE [Committee for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia], which was formed under the central leadership of Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam. The participants at the meeting also agreed to give all necessary assistance for the establishment of youth and women's associations at the regional level.

They also announced that on orders from the revolutionary government, they were on stand-by to coordinate their forces against the invading forces of the reactionary Mogadishu government, which is intent on territorial expansion. The participants at the meeting strongly denounced the selling of Berbera port and its surrounding areas to American imperialism by the chauvinist and expansionist Siad Barre, which they said was done to enable him to achieve his futile expansionist ideas. They requested all peace-loving forces to expose the conspiracy.

GOVERNMENT TEAM TO INSPECT GAMU GOFA DROUGHT SITUATION

LD272129 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 27 Apr 80 EA

[Excerpt] The team of senior government officials led by Comrade Brig Gen Taye Tilahun, minister of the interior, left Addis Ababa for Arba Minch [capital of Gamu Gofa region] this morning to closely inspect the extent of the havoc inflicted upon the people and animals in the Gamu Gofa, Bale and Sidamo administrative regions by natural disaster and to find ways of providing them with emergency relief.

KENYA

PRESIDENT MOI RECEIVES ETHIOPIA'S WODGERESS

LD252304 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Excerpt] In a function at state house Nairobi today, President Moi received the secretary general of the Ethiopian Provisional Military Administrative Council, Capt Fikre-Selassie Wodgeress, who paid a courtesy call on the president. The two discussed matters of mutual interst between Kenya and Ethiopia. They hailed the brotherly relations existing between the two sister countries. Capt Fikre, who is on his way home from Zimbabwe, was accompanied by the Ethiopian foreign minister, Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, and the Ethiopian ambassador to Kenya, Mr Mengiste Desta.

GOVERNMENT TO LIMIT WORK PERMITS FOR FOREIGNERS

LD252231 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 25 Apr 80 EA

[Text] The government will reorganize the issuing of work permits in order to purge unproductive expatriates in the country who are frustrating the Kenyanization program.

The minister for labor, Mr Elijah Mwangale, made the statement when he addressed members of the Kenya Federation of Employers during the association's annual general meeting held in Nairobi today. Mr Mwangale warned that the government will no longer tolerate employment of what he called glorified clerks who posed as managers. The minister said that the fact that the country has a long way to go before it becomes self-sufficient in technical and professional manpower should not be an excuse for retaining foreigners in employment unnecessarily. He said that some foreigners were merely drivers in the tourism trade that are given titles to mystify their work.

Mr Mwangale said that the government will have to take drastic action to arrest the situation because the country is losing foreign exchange by paying those expatriates whose skills are not useful for economic development. Saying that frustration of young qualified Kenyans is not restricted to the private sector, he went on to remind employers that such a situation is not conducive to productivity, as it creates unstable industrial relations.

SOMALIA

NATIONALISTS ANNOUNCE ETHIOPIAN ATTACK REBUFFED

LD252212 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 25 Apr 80 EA

[Text] The Addis Ababa regime's forces launched an attack on Somali people living in Gode area on 18 April. The attack by the wayward regime was immediately countered by the commandos of the WSLF, who showed higher morale than the enemy forces. The Abyssinian forces lost 25 soldiers after coming under heavy fire from the freedom fighters. Reports reaching us from the battle area say that the enemy forces were forces into making an ignominious retreat.

PRESIDENT INSPECTS ETHIOPIAN AIR-RAID DAMAGE

LD252302 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1400 GMT 25 Apr 80 EA

[Excerpts] Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, SRSP secretary general and president of the SDR, this morning arrived in Belet Uen, regional capital of Hiran. Challe Siad, who is currently on a working tour of various regions of the country, has already visited the north-west, (Togdeer) (Senag), Easter, Nogal, Mudugh and (Gelgadud) regions.

Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, the president of the SDR, on his way to the regional capital of Hiran, Belet Uen, this morning passed through (Mataban) village, where he saw the damage caused by Abyssinian warplanes recently. Challe Mohamed Siad Barre told the people living at (Mataban) that the raids by Abyssinian warplanes against SDR territory would not shake the iron will of the Somali people. They would only serve to strengthen the unity and solidarity of the Somali people.

SOMALI-ETHIOPIAN CLASHES REPORTED; 72 DEAD

LD281232 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 28 Apr 80 EA

[Text] On 14 April, the Somali-Abo freedom fighters launched a fierce attack against the enemy at Bogolmai in Sidamo Province killing 16 enemy soldiers and wounding 16 others. A truck belonging to the confused Abyssinian soldiers was destroyed and the freedom fighters captured two AK rifles from the enemy soldiers.

In another encounter between the Somali-Abo freedom fighters and the Abyssinian soldiers, which took place on 17 April, 56 Abyssinian soldiers, who are being forced by Mengistu to fight, were killed and a large quantity of weapons and equipment was captured. After discharging their duties, the freedom fighters returned safely to base.

PRESIDENT DEPARTS FOR LAGOS OAU ECONOMIC SUMMIT

LD272135 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1400 GMT 27 Apr 80 EA

[Excerpt] The secretary general of the SRSP and president of the SDR, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, left Mogadishu for Lagos this morning at the head of a delegation to attend the OAU economic summit opening tomorrow. Challe Siad told journalists at the airport that the summit will discuss matters affecting African aspirations and interests. Referring to the formation of an African economic commission, Challe Siad said Somalia has on several occasions proposed the formation of such a commission, because, he said, we regard it as a necessary step in African development.

Turning to cooperation by African, European and Arab countries, the president said it was important that countries which share common interests should cooperate in these. He said the three-way cooperation policy is realistic, since Africa is rich in natural resources, Arabia has oil and Europe the know-how.

TANZANIA

PRC FOREIGN MINISTER RESUMES INTERRUPTED VISIT

LD241554 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1200 GMT 24 Apr 80 EA

[Text] Dar es Salaam--The foreign minister of the PRC, Ndugu Huang Hua, has arrived in Dar es Salaam from Mozambique to resume his visit to Tanzania. Ndugu Huang first arrived in our country 14 April, but he interrupted his visit to attend Zimbabwe's independence celebrations in Salisbury.

Ndugu Huang, who is leading a 6-man delegation, was met at Dar es Salaam airport this morning by Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs Ndugu Mohamed Foum. The Chinese minister leaves Dar es Salaam this afternoon for Arusha to view game at Lake Manyara National Park. Ndugu Huang will return to Dar es Salaam on Saturday (26th April) to meet Chinese Embassy officials before returning home on Sunday.

CAMEROON

COMMENTARY ON VANCE RESIGNATION, HOSTAGE RESCUE BID

AB282210 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1830 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] It is quite easy to mistake the reasons for Mr Vance's resignation. Perhaps the critics including [words indistinct] that Vance does not want to identify with the miscarriage of the rescue mission to Tehran. That does not say that those who jump at conclusions often [word indistinct]. And this particular one would only make sense if some proof existed that Cyrus Vance knew beforehand that the attempt would fall on its face. He is said to be the only one of Mr Carter's righthand men to say no to the mission and that [words indistinct]. And it is from that moment when he became the maverick that his resignation became imminent. But even on his way out of his (?post), he is reported in very good terms with President Carter since he is quitting more as a matter of principle than as a show of disenchantment.

It is not clear, though, that he would still have resigned, had the rescue been called off. But it failed, and he quit. While it remains unknown on whom Mr Vance's office will now devolve, many people think that his resignation deals another major blow to President Carter's political stature. He was [word indistinct] a man that is already well run-in as far as that powerful office is concerned. He is losing a man whose public stature in American politics is not easily replaceable. And this is happening when Carter most needs unity in his camp and all the confidence, all the influence that each member of his crew can wield on the proverbially volatile mind of the American electorate. Many report on Warren Christopher as a possible choice. And it would appear that Mr Vance had been [words indistinct]. A few names also came up, but for undisclosed reasons--maybe a deliberate oversight--nobody mentioned Andrew Young, on whose competence in handling cases like Iran for Carter many people could stake anything. In any case, Mr Carter can logically choose only someone who endorses his policy as he remains himself the prime mover in most of the actions. So what he does or what happens to him, is up to him. [Words indistinct] We saw them accuse Carter of weakness when he hesitated to hit hard on Iran. When he came with talk of sanctions, confidence rose. Then, he threatened military action and trigger-happy Americans held a possible demonstration of their eagle's mind. [as heard] But when he dares and misses, confidence fell back to rock bottom. Now Americans seem to forget that Carter was a farmer and that though he gave the green light for the rescue attempt, he could not have gone to [word indistinct] himself. Mr Carter depended on someone to see the equipment checked and either this someone was negligent or there was just a natural accident. In fact, nobody can be sure that if even the Israelis tried another Entebbe now, they would pull it off. Yet, one cannot help thinking of the possibility also of sabotage unless one can prove that all those involved in the mission would want Carter again for a second term. Otherwise, the degree to which the success of the Tehran mission would have enhanced Carter's election stamina is too obvious for any anti-Carter element in the rescue team to have stood.

And before the rest of the world starts condemning Carter, they should not lose sight of the fact that it is Carter who is hostage in Tehran. It is known that a country's ambassador is its president abroad. This means that Iran has tacitly declared war on America.

President Carter's restraint is, therefore, a most praiseworthy show of diplomatic stability. Add to this the fact that the commandos were asked to carry [word indistinct] chemicals to incapacitate the Iranian militants temporarily while the hostages were being removed, and it becomes clear what a cool-headed, morally-grounded President America has.

In any case, the Americans know their need better. Then, if Iran is one of the criteria for determining the capability of that President, then we can say that not too many Americans could perform with Carter's balance of strength and rationale.

CHAD

NDJAMENA FIGHTING RESUMES AFTER 36-HOUR LULL

AB280725 Paris AFP in English 0703 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Ndjamena, April 28, (AFP)--After a 36-hour lull, fighting in the Chadian capital between the Armed Forces of the North (FAN) and the People's Armed Forces (FAP) resumed yesterday. The battle for this central African country's capital, between President Goukouni Oueddei's troops and those of Defence Minister Hissein Habre, was, however, less intense than on most days last week.

Both sides have maintained the positions they took up at the start of the fighting on March 22. Mr Habre's FAN forces hold the city's African sector and the FAP control the European and Administrative sectors.

Last night's announcement that the French troops stationed in the airport base in the capital are to pull out has, so far, produced no reaction here. President Oueddei, however, left here yesterday by plane to attend the Organization of African Unity economic summit at Lagos, Nigeria, which opens today.

FRENCH SOLDIERS PREPARE TO LEAVE; LIBYAN SOLDIERS ARRIVING

LD281845 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 28 Apr 80 LD

[Summary] On the eve of the OAU summit, the 1,100 French soldiers stationed in Chad are packing their bags. They will be repatriated over a period of several weeks via Gabon and Cameroon. Fighting has resumed in Ndjamena between the two rival groups, those of Goukouni and Hissein Habre. This morning a French woman, Madame (Ginette Motte), the wife of a building contractor, was killed in her living room by the blast from a mortar shell. The French have hardly begun to leave, but the Libyans are already arriving in Chad: 500 Libyan soldiers have just arrived, apparently to give support to Goukouni.

CONGO

PRESIDENT DEPARTS FOR LAGOS ECONOMIC SUMMIT

AB271458 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Excerpt] The week which commences tomorrow, Monday, 28 April, will be devoted to economic matters with the opening of the OAU summit tomorrow in Lagos, Nigeria.

In connection with this purely economic summit of the OAU, Comrade Dennis Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party, president of the republic [words indistinct] president of the cabinet, flew out of Brazzaville for the Nigerian capital at 1100 this morning. This OAU economic summit, of which the chairman of the PCT Central Committee was one of the advocates, was decided upon at the last OAU summit held in Monrovia, Liberia. During this summit, the heads of state and government of the OAU will study various documents such as one on the organization of arable lands in order to achieve individual and collective self-sufficiency in matters of food, energy, transport and telecommunication, the study of an African monetary system, and the setting up of a continental monetary fund are all to be studied with a view to economic integration through the creation of regional economic groups.

ZAIRE

BO-BOLIKO TO REPRESENT PRESIDENT MOBUTU AT OAU

AB271350 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0954 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Kinshasa, 27 Apr (AZAP)--The first state commissioner, Comrade Bo-Boliko Lokonga, left Kinshasa this morning for Lagos, where he will represent the founding chairman of the Popular Movement of the Revolution (MPR) and president of the republic, Comrade Mobutu Sese Seko, at the extraordinary summit of heads of state and government of the OAU. The deliberations will take place in the Nigerian capital on 28 to 29 April. This summit devoted to the economic problems of the African Continent is of great importance to Zaire since it is known that the founding chairman of the MRP and president of the republic suggested the formation of an African economic community during the [word indistinct] extraordinary session of the OAU ministerial council held in Kinshasa in December 1976.

TANZANIAN PRESIDENT MAKES STOPOVER; TALKS WITH MOBUTU

AB241530 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1415 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Kinshasa, 24 Apr (AZAP)--The president of Tanzania, Mr Julius Nyerere, who made a 1-hour stopover in Kinshasa, on his way to Lagos where he will attend the OAU economic summit, left the Zairian capital at 1125.

He was seen off by his Zairian counterpart, Gen Mobutu Sese Seko, with whom he held talks during this stopover.

GHANA

THIRD FORCE PARTY CALLS FOR LIMANN'S RESIGNATION

AB270724 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] The Third Force Party has called on President Limann to resign honorably because, according to the party, he has failed in his administration of the country. At a news conference in Accra yesterday, the leader of the party, Dr Bilson, said after more than 6 months in office the Limann administration has not been able to work out any meaningful program for almost all aspects of national life. He said there are dark clouds over the country and to forestall any undesirable situation, the president must resign honorably to save the country from total collapse.

Dr Bilson said his party's call on President Limann to resign is the first step before he is removed by Parliament under Article 56 of the constitution which, he said, provides that the president shall be removed from office if he is found to have conducted himself in a manner which brings or is likely to bring his high office into disrepute. With Dr Bilson at the news conference was his party's secretary, Mr Obeng-Manu.

IVORY COAST

FORMER LIBERIAN OFFICIAL TO SET UP GOVERNMENT IN EXILE

AB281945 Paris AFP in French 1616 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Abidjan, 28 Apr (AFP)--Mr Bennie D. Warner, former vice president in the government of Mr William Tolbert, announced on Monday in Abidjan has intention of setting up a government in exile. The present government in Liberia is heading toward a catastrophe and it deprives the people of their most elementary rights. This is why I have decided to set up a National Union Government in exile for reconstruction, rehabilitation and reconciliation and aimed at opposing the present antidemocratic government, he declared during an interview with the foreign press.

The former Liberian vice president arrived in Abidjan last night from the United States, where he was when the coup took place. He did not say where he was to go next, nor did he say whether he was going to meet Ivorian officials. Meanwhile, Mr Bennie D. Warner pledged his readiness to go underground in Liberia and he hopes to find assistance among every man and government that stands for the defense of just causes. However, he pointed out the following: Given the current state of things, I do not expect any assistance from the American Government, except understanding and sympathy.

Mr.Bennie D. Warner described as butchery the execution of 13 members of the former regime and he expressed hopes that the isolation of the present government of Liberia will be accentuated. He spoke out in favor of the coexistence of the two communities in Liberia.

ABIDJAN NOTES LIBERIA, CHAD TO BE DISCUSSED AT OAU

AB280855 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 0745 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Excerpts] The first economic summit of the OAU opens in Lagos today. The summit will be marked by an important speech by the president of the republic, who has been in the Nigerian capital since yesterday. His speech will be based on the burning issues of the moment.

But at this economic summit, the heads of state will also examine the political situations in Liberia and Chad. On Liberia, the question will concern the successor to the current OAU chairman. Tolbert's mandate should have ended next July, at the 17th summit in Tripoli, Libya [as heard]. But as Tolbert was killed during a coup d'etat in his country, a new chairman has to be appointed. The present problem is that the OAU charter does not provide anywhere for the death of its chairman during his term of office. There is controversy among African states on this subject. For some, the chairmanship should go to the person who replaces Tolbert as the president of Liberia, therefore, to Master Sergeant Samuel Doe. Their argument is that the chairmanship is not assumed by an individual, but by the state. Others oppose this idea; they do not admire the way the new Liberian president came to power in Monrovia. Among these countries is Nigeria, which sent the Liberian delegation away. Liberia will, therefore, not be represented in Lagos.

Concerning Chad, a country in a state of war where five cease-fire accords have been without effect, the summit will discuss the cabinet reshuffle and the position of the French troops.

LIBERIA

FOREIGN MINISTER MAKES UNANNOUNCED VISIT TO CONAKRY

AB270946 Paris AFP in English 0909 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] Monrovia, April 27 (AFP)--Liberian Foreign Minister Gabriel Bacchus Matthews left here Saturday for the Guinean capital, Conakry, a reliable source close to the new government said.

The trip was being made in response to a wish expressed by Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure to meet a Liberian delegation before he goes to Lagos for next week's special economic summit of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the source said.

An eyewitness said Mr Matthews and some government officials flew out in a special plane accompanied by the Guinean charge d'affaires here. But the Guinean Embassy denied any approach by Mr Matthews and said it had received no information from its government in Conakry about the visit.

Mr Matthews had previously flown to Lagos on Friday to deliver special message from new Liberian leader Master Sergeant Samuel K. Doe to the OAU heads of state, but the Nigerian Government refused permission to land, saying that in present circumstances it might find it difficult to facilitate the participation of a Liberian delegation at the economic summit.

Earlier Saturday the radio here broadcast a communique telling members of the ruling People's Redemption Council of the armed forces, set up after the coup two weeks ago, to go to Robertsfield airport to meet Gambian President Sir Dawda Jawara. He did not appear, eyewitnesses reported.

The government here has since maintained a complete blackout on the day's diplomatic movements, both regarding the reported Guinean trip and the rebuff from Lagos.

A Nigerian diplomat who went to the Foreign Ministry said only that he had been unable to see Mr Matthews because of the minister's busy schedule. The diplomat declined to say anything further.

President William Tolbert, assassinated in the April 12 coup headed by Master Sergeant Doe, was current chairman of the OAU. The new military team reckoned the question of succession was automatically settled by virtue of the OAU chairmanship being vested in the country, not the specific head of state.

At his first press conference after the coup, Master Sergeant Doe was introduced as OAU chairman. Foreign Minister Matthews told AFP earlier that he would be surprised if the question arose at the Lagos conference next week.

Given that a majority of African leaders appear to view a Liberian presence at the summit undesirable, observers were told that the new regime is undertaking a diplomatic campaign to break out of the isolation resulting from unfavourable African and international reaction to the execution last Tuesday of 13 senior members of the ousted Tolbert government after their trial by a military tribunal on charges of corruption and human rights violations.

Viewed as confirmation of this analysis was the announcement Saturday night by the national radio that the People's Redemption Council had sent a message of congratulations to Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere for the 16th anniversary of the union of mainland Tanganyika and the Island of Zanzibar. The message hoped for development of links of friendship and solidarity as part of the struggle to build a better world.

Returns From Talks

AB281220 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0730 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] The Liberian minister of foreign affairs, Mr Gabriel Bacchus Matthews, yesterday returned to Monrovia from Conakry, where he met Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure. The head of Liberian diplomacy, who returned to his country in the early afternoon, held 3 hours of discussions with the Guinean head of state which were characterized as fruitful. The contents of the discussions were not revealed. The foreign minister, who flew to Conakry aboard a special Air Liberia flight, was accompanied by four high officials of the new [illegible]an Government.

DUSK-TO-DAWN CURFEW RELAXED BY FIVE HOURS

AB290755 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1755 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] The head of state and chairman of the People's Redemption Council, Master Sergeant Kanyon Doe, has reduced the dusk-to-dawn curfew by 5 hours. Instead of the previous 1800 to 0600, the curfew hours are now from 2300 to 0600. The dusk-to-dawn curfew was imposed by the new military regime shortly after the overthrow of the Tolbert government.

Reporting this today, the Liberian news agency said an appeal for the change was made by the minister of labor, youth and sport, Lt Fred. J. Blay. The labor minister reportedly said he was making the appeal in the interest of the various [words indistinct]. According to the new curfew hours, no one is to be seen [word indistinct] after 2300 at night.

ARMY CHAPLAIN CALLS FOR END TO EXECUTIONS

AB290920 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] The chaplain general of the armed forces of Liberia, (Reverend Elton Lord), has appealed for moderation in Liberia after the military take over [words indistinct]. Reverend Lord called for an end to the executions. The chaplain general was speaking yesterday at the worship service at the Presbyterian pavillion to mark the end of the national week of prayer ordered by the head of state, Master Sergeant Samuel K. Doe.

MALI

TRAORE PRESIDES OVER CENTRAL EXECUTIVE BUREAU MEETING

AB251555 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] The Central Executive Bureau held an ordinary meeting on Thursday, 24 April 1980 at the People's House under the chairmanship of its secretary general, President Moussa Traore. Within the framework of the analysis of the agenda, the bureau thoroughly reviewed the economic political and social situation in the country. They analysed the financial situation of the state with particular attention and gave instructions to the government in order to improve the process of supplying the populations with cereals.

At the end of the analysis of the social situation which was dominated by the student unrest, the Central Executive Bureau took some practical short- and medium-term measures. Pursuing the examination of the various issues included on the agenda, the Central Executive Bureau thoroughly analyzed the ways and means for the implementation of the decisions, recommendations and guidelines taken by the National Council during its session held from 8 to 10 April 1980. Therefore, an ad hoc commission was set up in order to draw up practical solutions for the creation of committees and cells in charge of supervision and education at the level of the public and semi-public ministerial departments, the management of rural funds and the intensification of the fight against bush fires.

Another ad hoc commission was also set up which is in charge of drawing up a program and defining the terms of participation by the youth in the national development campaign. This commission will also have to draw up the practical ways and means of creating a national service compulsory for all young people. It was also decided to give instructions to the Ministry of Education in order that a thorough study should be undertaken which takes stock of the 1962 education reform.

The National Union of Malian Women was also asked to initiate an education campaign in order to reduce showy expenses on such occasions as weddings or baptism ceremonies.

Lastly, the Central Executive Bureau examined the minutes of the meetings of some sections and took measures in order to solve the problems raised in these minutes.

Before closing the session, the secretary general called on the members of the Central Executive Bureau to take advantage of all meetings, general assemblies and conferences, in order to stress the correct implementation of the dispositions provided in circular number two issued on 5 January 1979. Finally, he gave instructions that meetings be convened more often, to serve as means of education and information.

NIGERIA

SUDANESE PRESIDENT RECEIVES MOROCCAN, SOMALI OFFICIALS

LD282018 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Leader President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, received at 1000 today Ugandan President Godfrey Binaisa at the Guest House in Lagos where he is residing. At this meeting, which was a continuation of the talks and discussions the two presidents have been conducting recently, a discussion took place on ways of strengthening the developing relations between the two fraternal countries.

SUNA says that President Binaisa stressed Uganda's need for Sudan's help in the restoration of its security and stability. He also said that the Ugandans were preparing to hold general elections to give the Ugandan people the chance of exercising their democratic rights.

Then, at noon today, leader President Numayri received Mr Maata Bouabid, prime minister of Morocco, accompanied by the Moroccan foreign minister. During the meeting Mr Bouabid conveyed to the leader president a verbal message from His Majesty King Hassan II concerning relations between the two fraternal countries, the Arab cause and African affairs, as well as a clarification of Morocco's view of the decisions made by the recent Tripoli conference.

This afternoon President Numayri received Somali President Muhammad Siad Barre, with whom he discussed bilateral relations and ways of developing them in the interests of the two fraternal peoples, as well as issues affecting Africa and the Arab world.

KAUNDA ARRIVES; SPEAKS ON S. AFRICAN TROOP WITHDRAWAL

LD280846 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 28 Apr 80 CA

[Excerpt] President Kaunda has arrived in Lagos, Nigeria, to attend the 2-day Organization of African Unity, OAU, economic summit, which opens today. Dr Kaunda and his entourage were met at the Murtala Mohammed airport by his counterpart, Shehu Shagari, and several cheering and dancing Nigerians.

Earlier, President Kaunda revealed in Lusaka before departure that racist South Africa has withdrawn its troops from Western province. The president also revealed that the fascist regime has broken its remaining forces into small pockets and groups. Dr Kaunda made the revelations in a television interview on the eve of his 56th birthday. The president said for the first time members of the Zambia National Defense Force, ZNDF, crossed the Zambesi River. President Kaunda, who, however, did not indicate when the withdrawal actually took place, disclosed that two battalions comprising of tanks and troop carriers had left the Zambian soil. The withdrawal of part of South African occupation forces from the Western province follows Zambia's successful presentation of its case against the aggression of the apartheid regime to the UN Security Council 2 weeks ago.

President Kaunda also said that the performance of some of Zambia's security defense forces has been badly undermined by a critical shortage of qualified personnel. The president said the police, Zambia National Defense Force and the special investigation team on economy and trade [word indistinct] are all understaffed. He said the staff situation in these organizations was so critical that it has not been possible for the party and government to fulfill some important projects and programs. Dr Kaunda attributed the failure by the party and government to fully implement the leadership code, the problems retarding the establishment of viable rural reconstruction centers and the failure by government to rid the nation of corruption and the shortage of staff. [sentence as heard]

Touching on matters concerning Zambia's economy, Dr Kaunda revealed that Zambia is the first Third World country to satisfactorily complete an International Monetary Fund program. Dr Kaunda said Zambia met the tough conditions of the IMF program despite the problems that confronted her during the past few years. He pointed out that taking into consideration the many difficulties that the nation has faced and continues to face, Zambia has fared very well.

The president also said the government plans to hold a national press seminar have not been shelved. He gave the assurance in an interview with the heads of the Zambian mass media on Television Zambia. Dr Kaunda said the seminar could not be held earlier because government efforts were directed at helping solve the protracted problem of Zimbabwe. The president commended the mass media for the role it has played in mobilizing the masses in support of development programs since Zambia's attainment of independence. Dr Kaunda said that the press in Zambia has done extremely well, although there have been lapses and mistakes at times. He said when (?he has) criticized the press he has done so to try and make the mass media work harder. The president said he has criticized the press only when there has been something wrong and emphasized that this criticism of the press is a passion phase. [as heard]

SIERRA LEONE

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON NYERERE'S 4-DAY VISIT

LD271516 Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 1300 GMT 27 Apr 80 EA

[Text] Freetown--Tanzania and Sierra Leone have called upon Chad's president, Mr Oueddei, and his main opponent, Defense Minister Hissein Habre, to end immediately the bloodshed in their country to secure peace in the African Continent. The call is contained in a joint communique signed in Freetown today between Presidents Nyerere and Siaka Stevens at the end of Mwalimu's 4-day state visit to Sierra Leone. The presidents expressed their most serious concern about the fragility of the so-called cease-fire arrangements in Chad and their anxiety of a spread of the conflict.

On the Namibian question, the two leaders reaffirmed their support for the legitimate rights of the Namibian people to self-determination and independence.

PRESIDENT ADDRESSES NATION ON NINTH ANNIVERSARY

AB261206 Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 22 Apr 80 pp 1, 3

[Apparent text of Sierra Leone President Siaka Stevens' ninth republican anniversary message to the nation--broadcast on 19 April]

[Text] Fellow citizens: We are today celebrating the ninth anniversary of our attainment of a republican form of government under the A.P.C. [All People's Congress] Party and I am happy and grateful to God for making it possible for me to broadcast this message to you.

The past 12 months have not been without their difficulties and strains. When I spoke to you this time last year I drew attention to the damaging effects to our economy of the soaring price of oil. The situation, today rather than improving, has grown worse, and there seems to be no end to this crisis. This year alone we have been forced by circumstances beyond our control to increase twice the price of petrol and other petroleum products.

Government is fully aware of the adverse effects these increases have meant for each and every Sierra Leonean, and we are doing everything possible to minimise the burden on you.

Last year Sierra Leone suffered from an acute shortage of rice as a result of which government had to import large quantities using a substantial portion of our foreign exchange. But for the timely intervention of the government some unscrupulous people were determined to make political capital out of this crisis.

As a measure towards averting a recurrence of rice shortage in this country, the government has embarked on a ten million leones crash programme which when fully implemented will make Sierra Leone become self sufficient in rice.

With the help of the S.L.P.M.B., the government has ordered over 200 tractors and machinery, together with other agricultural inputs, to tackle once and for all the problem of rice shortage in Sierra Leone and to boost agriculture, the backbone of our economy.

Arrangements have also been made for a team of experts to help speed up the technical cultivation of rice and other agricultural products in various parts of the country.

I wish to appeal to all those who may be involved in the implementation of the crash rice and other agricultural programmes to give of their best to ensure the success of the scheme. To consolidate cooperation in our subregion, a meeting was convened at Conakry at the end of January for the purpose of exploring the possibility of admitting Guinea to the Mano River Union. We had very frank and fruitful discussions; and I am happy to say that arrangement are now in progress for the Republic of Guinea to be admitted as the third member of the Mano River Union.

I paid a very successful visit to Kuwait and Qatar earlier this year in a bid to establish personal contacts with friendly nations. My entourage and I were well received and the prospects for economic cooperation between Sierra Leone and the two countries are now greater than ever before.

In keeping with the spirit of our foreign policy, Sierra Leone has spared no effort to render support to our brothers in southern Africa who are still under colonial domination.

We were among Commonwealth countries invited to send observers to witness the election in Rhodesia, the result of which was received here and throughout our continent with great jubilation. It was indeed a vindication of our efforts and a major success for the Organization of African Unity. I look forward to receiving Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and his delegation in Freetown, where Zimbabwe will be admitted to full membership in the OAU.

As you are all aware, the government will be hosting the 14th summit conference of the heads of state and government of the OAU from 1st to the 4th of July to be preceded by a ministerial council meeting from the 15th to the 25th of June. We expect about two to three thousand participants, pressmen and observers to attend this meeting.

The infrastructural developments for the conference are everywhere apparent, and when the meetings are over these developments will still be there for the benefit of present and future generations.

I wish to take this opportunity to thank all those who have been contributing to the fund set up by government and at the same time appeal to each and every Sierra Leonean to cooperate with the government to make the conference a huge success. The year ahead will be one of great significance for Sierra Leoneans--significance for which we all should feel proud and honored.

As chairman and spokesman for the OAU for that year, the entire attention of the world will be focused on us. It is a challenge which the rest of Africa will be thrusting on us and which, bythe grace of God, we will accept with humility, dignity and determination.

Fellow citizen, as we celebrate this day let us all not forget to close our ranks and consolidate our national identity and consciousness and be prepared to fully support the government in the gigantic task of nation building and in the responsibility of hosting the 17th OAU summit conference.

I wish you all a happy republican anniversary, and may God bless you all.

BRIEFS

AUSTRALIAN AMBASSADOR LEAVES GHANA--Mr John D. McCredie, the outgoing high commissioner of Australia to Ghana, paid a farewell call on the president, Dr Hilla Limann, at the castle, OSU, yesterday. Mr McCredie, who has been in the country since August 1977, leaves for home on Friday for reposting. [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 23 Apr 80 p 1 AB]

NEW AMBASSADORS TO NIGERIA--Four foreign envoys presented their letters of credence to President Shehu Shagari in Lagos yesterday. They are the ambassador of Italy, (Gustav Shovani Jevan), the ambassador of Japan, Mr (Kafkho Wachi), the ambassador of China, Mr (Lie Yang) and the high commissioner of Botswana, Dr (Molim John Moyammo). Speaking on the occasion, the envoys expressed the desire of the governments and peoples of their countries for a continued fellowship andincreased cooperation with Nigeria. [Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 26 Apr 80 AB]

BADEA LOAN TO GAMBIA--The Arab Bank for Development in Africa, BADEA, has agreed to provide 10.4 million Dalasi to the Gambia as the bank's loan contribution toward financing the Yundum airport expansion. The 15-year redeemable, 5 percent per annum interest loan with a 2-year grace period is part of a joint funding of the expansion scheme which includes funding partners Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi, OPEC and the government. The modernization of the airport follows a 5 percent increase in tourist traffic at Yundum and the government's desire to avoid dependence on Dakar airport. The project marks the third phase of the programme and involves the extension of the runway from 2,850 metres to 3,600 metres. Also to be modernized are the apron, the construction of terminal buildings and for supply of navigation equipment. [Banjul The GAMBIA NEWS BULLETIN in English 25 Mar 80 p 1 AB]

ANGOLA

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON RENEWED S. AFRICAN AGGRESSION

LD261623 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 26 Apr 80 EA

[Text] Following aggressive actions by racist South Africa against the territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola, the Ministry of Defense once again has cause to alert the world as a whole and the Angolan people in particular to the deteriorating situation evident (?of late) in our country's southern region.

Since the beginning of March the South African racist air force has been stepping up terrorist actions aimed at causing panic among the people of Cunene Province through the constant bombing and machinegunning of all vehicles travelling on roads in the province both during the day and at night, thus preventing supplies from getting through to the local people.

We have noted that aircraft of the South African Air Force have made a series of reconnaissance overflights along the Mocamades coast.

Since 15 April 1980 there has also been a marked buildup of South African mechanized troops on the border of the illegally occupied territory of Namibia with our Cunene Province in southern Angola [words indistinct] Namibia.

Faced with such developments, we can say that the South African racist forces, through their (?provocations, are resolved) to prevent the process of socioeconomic development in the People's Republic of Angola and also to facilitate the infiltration of their lackeys and traitors to the cause of the African peoples--puppets headed by the [word indistinct] agent, Savimbi--to escalate a fresh wave of pressure against the sovereign territory of the People's Republic of Angola, not only in Cunene Province but also against the coastal region of Mocamades and in particular, its deep water port.

As for the harbors, the Ministry of Defense calls on all fighters of the glorious FAPLA [Angolan Armed Forces] and the entire Angolan people to join ranks with the commander in chief, Comrade President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, and our Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party to rebuff this renewed attempt at aggression by the South African racist forces, the gendarmes of imperialism in southern Africa.

The struggle continues. Victory is certain.

[Signed] The Ministry of Defense in Luanda, 25 April 1980, the year of the party's extraordinary congress and the creation of the People's Assembly. Deputy Minister of Defense Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale.

FOREIGN RELATIONS SECRETARY RECEIVES SOVIET OFFICIAL

LD271510 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0900 GMT 27 Apr 80 EA

[Text] Comrade Afonso Van Dunen Mbinda, secretary of the MPLA Central Committee for foreign relations, yesterday had a meeting with the CPSU delegation led by Yigor Ligachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary for the Tomsk region. During the meeting the two sides discussed the exchange of experiences between the MPLA-Labor Party and the CPSU. The CPSU delegation arrived in our country on 21 April on an official and friendly visit.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES CUBAN DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

LD261518 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, received Comrade Juan Almeida, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, vice president of the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba and commander of the revolution [as heard], at the Futungo de Belas presidential palace yesterday at about 1400. Comrade Juan Almeida, who is in our country to explain moves decided by the Cuban Government aimed at bringing about improved relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan, has brought a personal message from Comrade Fidel Castro Rus, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and president of the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba, to his Angolan counterpart. During the meeting the two discussed a number of questions relevant to the efforts being made by the Cuban Government to bring about detente between the Afghanistan and Pakistan. These efforts have been welcomed by the People's Republic of Angola Government.

CONGOLESE DELEGATION ENDS VISIT; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

AB281515 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] The delegation of the Congolese People's Militia, led by the body's general commander, (Michel Ndjakala), member of the Central Committee of the Congolese Workers Party, returned to Brazzaville yesterday at the end of an official visit which brought them to the People's Republic of Angola for week-long talks with officials at the invitation of the general commander of the Angolan People's Defence Force organization.. Talks between the two sides ended in the signing of a joint communique, underlining the (?friendliness) between them in terms of [words indistinct] and the development of anti-imperialism and antiapartheid solidarity. The two delegations analyzed in detail the internal situations in their respective countries and the international situation and discussed the development of their relations of friendship and cooperation based on common ideologies of Marxism and Leninism. The delegations isolated the identity of their views in relation to questions of common interest and (?international policies). They paid their sincere hommage to their immortal leaders; they reiterated their determination in the struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism, they expressed gratitude at the victory scored by the people of Zimbabwe, congratulated the Patriotic Front and said they hoped Zimbabwe would become a frontline state. During its stay in the country, the Congolese delegation visited the state farms, the textile factory and the revolutionary education center in the province of Luanda, before moving to the provinces of Huambo and (Dehuma) for further visits.

MOZAMBIQUE

FRELIMO, CUBAN CP SIGN AGREEMENT; CUBANS DEPART

LD270118 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 25 Apr 80 EA

[Text] Juan Bosque Almeida, member of the Political Bureau of the Cuban Communist Party, vice president of the Council of State and vice president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, left Maputo today. Present at Mavalane airport to bid farewell to the distinguished visitor was Alberto Jaoquim Chaipande, member of the permanent political committee of the FRELIMO Party and minister of national defense. A cooperation agreement was signed in Maputo this morning between the FRELIMO Party and the Cuban Communist Party providing for cooperation in various areas, including the organizational and ideological fields.

DPRK VICE PREMIER ARRIVES FOR POLITICAL TALKS

LD242002 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 24 Apr 80 EA

[Text] Chong Chun-ki, candidate member of the Political Bureau of the Korean Workers Party and vice premier of the DPRK, arrived in Maputo this afternoon at the invitation of the FRELIMO Party.

The distinguished visitor was received at Mavalane airport by Mario da Graca Machungo, member of the FRELIMO Permanent Political Committee and minister of planning and agriculture; Julio Zamith Carrilho, member of the FRELIMO Central Committee and minister of public works and housing; and other party and state officials. Also present at the airport was the DPRK ambassador to Mozambique.

Talking to our reporters, Chong Chun-ki said that the aim of his visit was to strengthen the relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties, governments and peoples, as well as to familiarize himself with our achievements. Chong Chun-ki also said that he was pleased with the achievements of the FRELIMO Party, government and the Mozambique people in the fight to build socialism.

The candidate member of the Political Bureau of the Korean Workers' Party and vice premier of the DPRK, on behalf of his party, government and people, thanked the FRELIMO Party and the government and people of Mozambique for their support for the struggle of the Korean people for the unification of their fatherland, divided by imperialism.

NAMIBIA

POLITICAL PARTIES REACT TO TWO-TIER AUTHORITY

LD282025 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 28 Apr 80 CA

[Text] There has been varied reaction from political parties in South-West Africa to the announcement by the administrator general Dr Viljoen, concerning the introduction of two-tier authorities in the territory. The leader of AKTUR [Action Front for the Preservation of the Turnhalle Principles] Mr Du Plessis, said his group would definitely take part in the election. The chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Mudge, said the DTA would take part in such an election without hesitation, but it was important that the election should be preceded by the transfer of executive power to the National Assembly and the division of functions. The leader of the HNP [Herstigte National Party], Mr Sarel Becker, said his party was opposed in principle to any election that was not geographically based. Spokesman for the NNF [Namibian National Front] and SWAPO-D also made it known that they would not take part in the election.

SOUTH AFRICA

FOREIGN POLICY EXPERT ANALYZES VANCE RESIGNATION

LD281238 Johannesburg International Service in English 1112 GMT 28 Apr 80

[From the "South African Panorama" program]

[Text] The general feeling among political observers is that the resignation of the American Secretary of State, Mr Cyrus Vance, over the recent hostage rescue attempt was not completely unexpected. This view is shared by the director of the South African Institute of International Affairs, Mr John Barrett. [begin recording]

[Barrett] The differences between Mr Vance and the President and some of the people in the White House, notably security adviser Brzezinski, have been going on for some time. Mr Vance has tended to favor a less hard line towards the Soviet Union than others in the administration. He has been more inclined to diplomatic initiatives, to negotiations, rather than to sanctions and military action. And I think that probably the Russian intervention in Afghanistan provided the cause for differences with him, the inability to really find an effective way of dealing with this from the American point of view.

[Question] So would you go along with the view that he has been gradually isolated over the past few months?

[Answer] Yes, I think this is true. I think it may have been that the Iranian--the abortive Iranian--mission, was the last straw. I don't think it has all been on one side, that is, dissatisfaction on Mr Vance's part. I think that Carter may have also been having difficulties. One matter perhaps was the fact that the European allies have not been supporting the United States as strongly as the President expected them to; and it may have been that he tended to blame Mr Vance and the State Department for not achieving this effectively. So I think the differences have been building up and now have come to a head.

[Question] What kind of blow do you think this is going to be to President Carter?

[Answer] Well, I think it is another serious blow. He has really been very unlucky in this election year with the number of things that have happened, negative factors; and I think this will again demonstrate, or rather call into question, his leadership ability. Whether justifiably or not, it will again show divisions in the administration, inability to hold people together and to lead effectively. [end recording]

BOTHA TO CONTINUE WORK FOR CONSTELLATION OF STATES

LD261505 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] The South African prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, says he is prepared to accept the responsibility for going to war but only after he has made every effort to find peaceful solutions for South Africa and its neighbors. Speaking at Harrismith in the free state, Mr Botha said if his efforts to find peaceful solutions through his concept of a constellation of states in southern Africa failed, then he was prepared to fight.

He pointed out that his policy directions were to be found in the preamble to the South African Constitution, which included the promotion of the spiritual and material well-being of the country's people and to work for world peace in association with friendly nations.

Mr Botha refuted claims that South Africa was an unjust society. He said South Africa enjoyed many civil liberties, such as freedom of religion, the press, the courts, and a democatic political process. The prime minister said he was against the idea of a unitary state in which different peoples were thrown together in one parliament. He also did not support the concept of a federal state, as it would result in the suppression of one group by another. The black nations, he said, must be enabled to become viable independent states and then work together to fight communism. As far as the coloreds and Asians were concerned, he wanted to obtain the greatest measure of consensus in parliament for their accommodation in the future.

ZIMBABWE

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE TO SEND TEAM TO MOSCOW GAMES

ID281354 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 27 Apr 80 CA

[Text] The president of the National Olympic Committee of Zimbabwe, Mr Frank Lincoln, says that an invitation will be received within a week from the International Olympic Committee [IOC] for Zimbabwe to attend the Moscow games. The readmission of Zimbabwe to the international Olympic movement is a foregone conclusion, said Mr Lincoln, who returned today from the IOC meeting in Lausanne, Switzerland. All that remains for the local committee to accomplish is an amendment to the constitution in order for it to conform with the model drawn up by the international committee. Lord Killanin, the president of the IOC, has been given absolute discretion to approve Zimbabwe's new constitution. Mr Lincoln has given an undertaking that the amended document will reach Lord Killanin on Tuesday this week.

Mr Lincoln told the ZBC [Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation] this afternoon that a meeting of his executives has already approved a list of 30 names to attend the Moscow games. He said this could possibly be expanded to 50 if he could persuade international Olympic officials to support a late soccer entry from Zimbabwe. Mr Lincoln said he had met the vice chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, Comrade Novikov, who had promised him every assistance in securing the entry of a Zimbabwe soccer team. Mr Lincoln emphasized that the participation of a Zimbabwe team is contingent on the approval of the government. He said at least $50,000 would be needed to send a team to Moscow.